

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XIV NO 201-

BOMBAY, TUESDAY AUGUST 24 1926

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5988	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20,277. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	5,864	28 Aug.	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru	5,220	9 Sept.	22 "
Yacoma Maru	5,850	23 "	7 Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:-
T. OHARA, Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22100. Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
P. O. Box No. 353.
Tel. Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every
kind (advertisements, changes of ad-
dress, etc.) should be addressed to the
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in
possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I- HIND	---	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	---	15,132
11 "	KASHMIR	---	8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	---	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA	---	16,506
2 Oct.	RAZMAK	---	10,802
9 "	RAWALPINDI	---	16,319
16 "	MALWA	---	16,585
23 "	RANPURA	---	16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	---	10,819
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I- HIND	---	11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	---	15,132
20 "	SANCHI	---	16,506
27 "	RAZMAK	---	10,802
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	---	16,506
11 "	RAZMAK	---	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI	---	16,319
25 "	RAZMAK	---	11,099
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	---	16,585
8 "	RAZMAK	---	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I- HIND	---	11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	---	10,941
29 "	SANCHI	---	16,506
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	---	20,847
12 "	RAJPUTANA	---	16,506
19 "	RAZMAK	---	10,819
26 "	RAWALPINDI	---	16,319
5 Mar.	CHINA	---	15,993
12 "	RANPURA	---	16,585
19 "	RAZMAK	---	16,802
26 "	CHINA	---	7,952
2 "	KAISAR-I- HIND	---	11,430
9 "	NARKUNDA	---	16,227
16 "	RANPURA	---	16,506
23 "	RAZMAK	---	10,802
30 "	RAJPUTANA	---	16,506
7 May	B.A.W.A.L. PINDI	---	20,847
14 "	RAZMAK	---	16,319
21 "	RANPURA	---	16,585
28 "	RAZMAK	---	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.

* Through steamers from China have limited
accommodation for passengers from India
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:-
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54 & £48.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is accord-
ing to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have
been made to ensure the comfort of Passen-
gers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th "	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANOLA	8,303
10th Mar. 27	DUMANA	8,427
31st "	MANDALA	8,246
21st April	MARGHA	8,758

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	Tons
1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE	11,430
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	20,847
14th "	NARKUNDA	16,506
26th "	NELLORE	16,506
23rd Nov.	RYANZA	16,506
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1926		
25th Aug.	BANKURA	8,246
27th "	VASNA	8,246
1st Sept.	KAROA	8,246

Weather permitting the fair weather sail-
ings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will
be resumed in September commencing with
the "Chakra" on Saturday the 11th Septem-
ber and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and
thereafter on every Saturday and Monday
during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only
proceed by the Friday Sailings when accom-
modation is not required for passengers ex-
cept the P. and O. Mail steamer or through
passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage
may be arranged with

MACINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bellard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely sup-
ported by the Government of H. H. the
Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies
Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Me-
hanna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Pethad,
Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chair-
man).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-
bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari
(Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent
The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
A.M., (Colon) Sar Sabha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai
(High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambekar, B.A., Chief Acctt.
and Auditor Khanji Dept., Baroda State.
Navroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons
Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs.
2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over
Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No
interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per
half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms
which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term
to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its
constituents the safe custody of Shares and
Securities and the collection of dividends
and interest thereon. It also undertakes
the sale and purchase of Government Paper
and all description of Stock at moderate
charges particulars of which may be learnt
on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at
4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at
4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings
Bank accounts, subject to three months'
notice of withdrawal Rules on applica-
tion.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR
CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A
CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon
Street, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially
awarded the following certificates:-

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Fed-
eral Union of London that Amichand
Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of
Bombay, has been awarded a certificate
from the Vegetarian Exhibition and
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excellence and delicacy of his Confec-
tionary.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various descrip-
tion and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like
round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such
as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vri), (b) Saffron
Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d)
Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f)
Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h)
Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent su-
pervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine
unless purchased from our Depot, bearing
our sign board and bearing a printed label
on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give
it a trial.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME
WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE
SYSTEM

Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates
and Prospectus.

WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's
Operations during the five years ended 31st
December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVER-
SIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand
on all profit participating Policies whe-
ther Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thou-
sand per year on with Profit Policies for
current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communi-
cate without delay with the Head Office
or with any of the Branches or Chief
Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital Rs. 80,000,000

Reserve Funds Rs. 43,777,341

Head Office at AMSTERDAM

(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:-

Batavia, Macassar, Semarang

Bandoeng, Medan, Sourabaya

Cheribon, Padang, Solo

Djember, Palembang, Tegal

Pekalongan, Tjilatjap

Kota Radja, Pontianak, Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:- Singapore, Penang,

British India:- Bombay, Calcutta, Ran-

gpoor.

Japan:- Kobe.

China:- Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:- The National Provin-

dial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-

terest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

per annum on daily balance up to Rs.

100,000. If the accrued interest for six

months does not amount to Rs. 10 no in-

terest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest

allowed on terms to be ascertained on ap-
plication.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued

on the above Agencies the principal Contin-

ental places, South Africa, America and

Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange

and Bullion business transacted.

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A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows'

Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved

Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The

supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investi-

gation and Valuation is entrusted to an

experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the

widows of subscribers to a monthly pension

from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of

caste or creed. Rates of subscription are

very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender

value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve

months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on

First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADHANS DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, B

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

MONEY.

Easy conditions prevailed in the money market during the week; call loans seldom commanded more than 1 1/4 per cent. and, at times, were even down to 1 per cent. Fixed deposit rates remained unchanged, the rate for two months being quoted at 2 per cent. for six months 2 3/4 to 3 per cent. and for twelve months at 4 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on 13th inst. shows again an increase of Rs. 37.50 lakhs in the cash balance to a total of Rs. 56,24,06,000 as against Rs. 44,09,00,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 51.37—an increase of 0.70 per cent. over last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 80,28 lakhs, and trade demand is down as evidenced by the decrease of Rs. 13,20 lakhs in loans. Rs. 15.48 lakhs in C.G. credits and Rs. 6.30 lakhs in inland bills discounted. While other deposits have been reduced by Rs. 109.56 lakhs to a total of Rs. 74.92 crores. Government deposits have been increased by Rs. 33.78 lakhs to Rs. 33.78 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market rates were firm with a fair amount of business passing both for ready and forward. There was a good enquiry for the New Loan at about Rs. 88 to Rs. 88 1/2, 2 1/2 p.c. Paper improved from 77 1/2 to Rs. 77 3/4, but closes at Rs. 77 1/2, 1945 55 Loans was steady at Rs. 108 6 5 p.c. Loans, 1935 and 1936, remained almost unchanged at Rs. 104 6 and Rs. 102 1/2, 5 1/2 p.c. 1928 Bonds kept steady Rs. 107 4 6 p.c. 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100 4 and Rs. 102 1/2, 1930 at Rs. 107 and 1932 at Rs. 109 1/2, 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113 3/4.

The Currency returns show a further increase as on 15th August, of Rs. 85.40 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation raising the total to Rs. 199,07 crores. Silver coins have correspondingly increased by Rs. 87.95 lacs to Rs. 90.53 crores, while silver under exchange has declined by Rs. 2.55 lakhs. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 64.68 as against 60.46 a week ago.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank rate has been raised from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent., as from the 12th inst.

The Hon'ble the Finance Member introduced the Currency Bill before the Assembly on the 18th inst., and the debate which commences on the 23rd inst. is awaited with keen interest and business circles.

Reports from Simla published this morning state that the Currency Bill may be postponed to the January sessions. Such an action would be very detrimental to the interests of trade as, during the period of postponement, a feeling of uncertainty as to the final rate, would persist. Also the markets would be upset, particularly the exchange market; speculation in gold, which has been almost extinct, would revive to a great extent, and affect exchange rates. There would be a rush to buy exchange by importers, while exporters would hold out. The confidence that now exists in the new ratio and in the definite policy of Government would be shaken. Hence in the interest of trade, it would be most undesirable to postpone consideration of the Currency Bill. A further disadvantage of postponement lies in the effect it may have on Government remittances. Government would, in all probability, not be able to buy sterling at favourable rates even during the busy season, which, according to present indications, will be a promising one.

EXCHANGE.

Firm conditions prevailed in the sterling exchange market during week with a decline of 1/16d. in the rate. Opening at Rs. 5 15/16d., the rate improved to 16d. with some done at Rs. 5 31/32d. At the close, however, there was a slight reaction, there being no sellers better than Rs. 5 31/32d. As reported last week, the strength in the market is due to advices from Calcutta. There were some bills placed during the week in Calcutta mostly for forward delivery, but very few bills were showing in the local market. The enquiry for bullion remittances was again on a limited scale. The following are the clearing rates for forward deliveries:—August 15, 6 31/32d., September 15, 6d., October 15, 6 1/16d., November 15, 6 3/32d., December 15, 6 1/8d., January/February 15, 6 1/8d., and March 15, 6 3/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was fairly steady at 48 6/10d., with a fractional movement of about 1/10d. Among the Continental currencies French francs depreciated from 175.75 to 180, but subsequently improved and closed at 169.65, Belgian francs declined from 177 to 190 but reacted and closed at 178. The Italian Lira remained steady at 148.

A Press Communique issued by the Con-

troller of Currency states that there was no remittance to the Home Treasury during the month of July 1926.

GOLD.

The price of gold moved within a narrow range of about one anna per tola. Opening at Rs. 21.6, the rate declined to Rs. 21.59 on firmer sterling exchange, but subsequently improved and closes at Rs. 21.69 due to the report that the Currency Bill is likely to be postponed. A limited amount of business was placed in the market both for ready and forward. The rate has declined to the average of about 15,000 tolas a day, and the stocks on hand have declined on account of small arrivals to about 4 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London declined from 94s. to 94s. 11 1/2d., to 94s. 9 3/4d. The rate for sovereigns declined slightly by 3d. but closed at Rs. 13.66—the opening rate both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were 21.69 and Rs. 21.59 for ready and 24th August settlement, and Rs. 21.59 and Rs. 21.56 for 22nd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 in gold. It includes these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,02,919 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of June amounted to 52,381 ounces, as compared with 49,392 ounces for May 1926 and 47,647 ounces for June 1925.

SILVER.

During the week under review the price of silver fluctuated within the narrow range of about 80 annas per 100 tolas. A fair number of transactions were made both for September and October settlements. At the lower levels reached, the tone of the market appears steady on account of the heavy over-sold position for the end of August settlement. China banks are less active this week, and the balance have bought more than they sold. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 9 13/16d. but closes at 2s. 9 11/16d. The daily off-take is unchanged at the average of 155 bars, and the stock on hand, after allowing for the arrival of about 557 bars during the week, is now estimated at about 3,200 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 28 11/16d. and 28 9/16d. for ready and 28 3/4d. and 28 9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64.13 and Rs. 64.8 for ready Rs. 64.13 and Rs. 64.7 for 28th Aug. settlement and Rs. 64.9 and Rs. 64.4 for 27th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £61,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £236,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 557 bars and Rs. 2,36,814 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week. Cotton mill shares opened steady, but during the latter part of the week there was a slight reaction. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing 913.12 to 925.01; Century Rs. 382.8 to 378.4; Central India Rs. 531.4 to 535.2; 531.4 to 528.12; Crescent Rs. 190.4 to 191.4; 182.8 to 183.12; 182.8; Fazlul bhoys Rs. 803.12 to 805.4; 801.4 to 802.8; Madhowji Rs. 109.8 to 106.4; New Great Rs. 318.12 to 315.4; Pearls Rs. 493.12 to 482.8; Simplex Rs. 113.12 to 115.12; and Swadeshi Rs. 513.12 to 507.8.

In the miscellaneous section prices show an improvement, particularly Tata Iron Steel shares, which improved from Rs. 33.4 to Rs. 42.8 for Orissa, and from Rs. 84.6 to 141.4 for Deccan, Andhra Valley improved from Rs. 725 to Rs. 757.8, but closed at Rs. 727.8, and Tata-Hydrocarbons similarly improved from Rs. 1,042.8 to Rs. 1,065, but closed at Rs. 1,032.8. Alcock advanced from Rs. 206.4 to Rs. 240, but closed at Rs. 230. Bombay Tramways steady at Rs. 126.4. Cement shares were firm during the week, Bundia advancing to Rs. 184. Kaimi Orissa improving from 87.8 to Rs. 101.4, but receding at the close to Rs. 96.4, while Deccan advanced from Rs. 212.8 to Rs. 280, but closed at Rs. 260. Central India Mining and Shivrajpur shares were steady at Rs. 26 and Rs. 44.8 respectively. Railway shares were during the week. Ahmed Prasthi advanced from Rs. 935 to Rs. 940 and Tapti Valley from Rs. 712.8 to Rs. 715. Other shares were unchanged.

Among bank shares, Imperial Banks improved from Rs. 1,475 to Rs. 1,505 and Commercial from Rs. 367.8 to Rs. 385, with a fair amount of business transacted. Bank of India shares declined from Rs. 80 to Rs. 78, while those of the Central Bank after improving to Rs. 26.10 declined and closed at Rs. 26.4xd.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, August 22.

KHADI.	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 6
Jacob	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 11 3
Elphinstone	0 11 6
Apollo	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 84/40 in.

Standard Mill	Per lb. 1 0 9
Century 914-924	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	1 1 0
Phoenix	1 0 6
Palaney (Poojmalia)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	1 0 3
Kaliamardan	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	1 1 0
David Mills	1 1 0
Apollo Mill	1 1 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb. 1 1 0
Gold Mohor	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 84.42 in.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 9
Century (Bagle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 9
Sakuntala	0 15 9
Sundari Brana	0 15 9
Globe	0 15 6
Rachael	0 15 9
Palaki	0 15 6
Mahar	0 15 9

LEPAD:—

Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
Mahar	0 15 6

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	1 2 0
Jacob	1 1 9
Century	1 2 0
Mun Mill	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Jacob	0 15 9
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	3 1 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 2 0
Jamshed	4 2 8
Century	4 8 0
Pearl Pabany	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	4 9 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	5 12 0
5800 Kuria	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	8 2 0

GABRUN No. 5124:—

Pearl Pabany	8 4 0
Hindustan	8 5 6
E. D. Rachael	7 4 0

SALITA:—

Century	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 0 0

STRIPED SADIIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 7 0
777 Crescent	2 5 0
Apollo David	2 5 0

DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—

Kanta	Per lb. 1 3 6
Great	1 4 0
Phoenix	1 4 0
Kohinoor	1 4 0
Tata	1 4 0

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.

Hindustan	1 0 6
Daxid	1 3 8
Mahar	1 0 6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th August, 1926:—

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,06,32,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,38,13,000
	23,14,45,000
ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorities	4,14,42,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,09,09,000
Bills Discounted	1,45,07,000
Bank Premises	54,94,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,08,38,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,82,70,000
	23,14,45,000

C. P. NOTES

UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual report of the Nagpur University for the year 1925-26 shows that the year witnessed a step further in the cause of higher education in these provinces. It is gratifying to note that not only the sister Universities in India but also almost all the British Universities have recognised the degrees and examinations of the Nagpur University. In all matters relating to examinations the principle has been steadily kept in view that a university which sacrifices quality to quantity neither renders any service to students nor adds to its prestige in the academic world. It has always been the aim of the University to keep the standard of their examinations at a high level.

At the 26th meeting of the Nagpur University Union Society held in the Union rooms, on Thursday, the 12th inst., the following resolution, after an interesting debate was passed:—"That this house thoroughly disapproves of Sectarian Universities, especially in India."

The City Magistrate, Nagpur, sentenced Gokulchand, resident of Punjab, for one year's rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession of about six acres of foreign opium.

An appeal on behalf of Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsla, Chairman, District Council, Nagpur, has been filed in the Court of the Additional District Judge, against the injunction granted by the Additional First Judge, Nagpur, restraining the Chairman from holding any meeting of the District Council to reconsider the appointment of the Secretary of the Council.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

At a meeting it was decided to hold this year's tournament at Jabalpur in February, 1927. The tournament will probably consist of 6 teams, i.e., Europeans educated in England; Europeans educated in India; Indian Christians; Hindus; Mahomedans and Parses.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the C.P. and Berar for the season 1926-27 shows that the estimated areas sown, during the year amounts to 4,999,642 acres in the whole of the C.P. and Berar as against 5,211,598 of last year. All the important cotton growing districts except Wardha show a shrinkage, which is partly due to the late arrival of the monsoon and partly to the fall in price last year.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

A police sub-inspector Ramasami (12) of Malur in the Kolar district was caught between the wheels of a running train and killed under tragic circumstances yesterday. Owing to a certain departmental irregularity the deceased was stated to have been under orders of suspension pending inquiry. He came to headquarters to ascertain the result, and not being satisfied with what he moved towards the railway line just when the train was sighted and coming in at full speed and was sitting on the rail awaiting death. The driver of the train seeing a man, whistled repeatedly but finding that the latter would not move stopped the train and with the help of others got him removed from the rails. Before the whole train had passed however the man neared the line again and put his head in between the last two carriages with the above result. A verdict of death by suicide while of unsound mind was recorded at the inquest—A.P.

CROP REPORTS

Half-weekly crop reports for the 23rd August 1926 is as follows:—

Punjab:—Amritsar no appreciable damage to crops apparent so far. Sunshine wanted generally for cotton crop.

Ferozepore all crops doing well.

Multan cotton plants showing bolts. All crops doing well.

Delhi all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

United Provinces:—Agra cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore cotton plants in flower in irrigated lands. Food grains doing well. Rajputana:—Beawar cotton plants making good progress.

Behar:—Amraoti cotton plants making good progress. Food grains doing well. Khamgaon:—No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Khandesh:—Dhulia cotton plants making good progress but want fine weather. All crops doing well. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Bioach:—Bioach cotton plants making slow progress.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar:—Virmagam, Nil.

Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing. Bhavnagar cotton plants healthy and making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur:—Barsi cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Madras:—Bellary absence of rain causing anxiety.



Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

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Birth to 3 months 3 to 6 months

Malted Food No. 3

6 months and onwards

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

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COUPON

Mrs.

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Mother

Feed Baby as Nature intended—at the breast. This is the method ordained by Nature and acknowledged throughout the world the best for the breast-fed baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than that of the artificially-fed child. In hot climates no Mother willingly condemns her baby by depriving him of breast milk but she sometimes needs assistance and she will find it in—

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Lactagol enables Mother to breast-feed Baby by filling his breasts with nourishing milk at every feed; assists her recovery from confinement. It is a splendid strength-giver. It is used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone as the only means whereby Mother may be sure of a supply of nourishing milk ample for all Baby's needs.

Obtainable from "all Chemists." Sole Manufacturers: E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139, Calcutta.

Lactagol enables Mother to breast-feed Baby by filling his breasts with nourishing milk at every feed; assists her recovery from confinement. It is a splendid strength-giver. It is used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone as the only means whereby Mother may be sure of a supply of nourishing milk ample for all Baby's needs.

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BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. E. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Rs. 2 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhishambhar J. Vaid, Kasi's Dhabba, Meerut, P.O., Ahmedabad City."

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These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault. It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines. It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City. It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year. We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE
CENTRAL BANK
OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULT.

POOR RACING SEASON

FIVE SUMMER MEETING.

FOURITES FAIL miserably.

Racing again possible under ideal conditions yesterday and capital sport witnessed by a large crowd of holiday makers. It was hardly a profitable day for the however, for favourites had a melancholy, there being some unpleasant scenes during the afternoon and some strikebreakers of force.

Orange was unsuccessful attempt at a come-back. Walker's brilliant horseman, ship and able for Moulvi Haji Ali were features of sport.

Walker, and Harrison were the most successful jockeys each securing a double.

The start of Poonas has been very bad this season. Several horses have left their stables at the start. This may be attributed to the dry fields that have faced the starter since season commenced.

The first on of the Khandala Plate was a race of an interesting finish in which Walker got the better of Rankin. Mulk came in for firm support and up a favourite. He was well beaten close after racing in the front line. The start, the winner turned up in a spin. The winner turned up in a spin. The winner turned up in a spin.

Carrying pounds over weight, Amar was a surprise. Amar was a surprise. Amar was a surprise. Amar was a surprise.

Another struggle was witnessed in the third of this plate in which Shantogen, Flag and Kummeruzaman were the main contenders. Walker gave us a further glimpse of his horseman's skill when he just broke his mount in time to beat Red Flag. The race was a close one.

Gift of five one and all the impression could not stay after the miserable race. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one.

Most folk in the first division of the Lansdowne a good thing for Be Careful Hewitt was the winner. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one.

Divide worked for his consistency when he at the second division of this plate. Heetter over a sprint and was suited by stance set here. Harrison however his best to hold off Hot Lips at the advantage of a couple of stones.

The finish of the afternoon was associated with Hadapsur Plate, it being only a quiet short heads between the first three. Cardiff, cleverly piloted by McQuet the odds on the favourite.

The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one.

Most centred on the Mahabeshwar Plate. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one.

The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one. The race was a close one.

like Glastonbury, Happy Elf and Talaat Bey never in it.

Mansoor Beg attempted to win the Matheran Plate but had to reckon with Ahlyd who got the verdict by three parts of a length. Mr. Heath's chestnut gave one the impression that he was off colour but his running yesterday proved the contrary. Arab Prince was well supported here but once again he let his followers down by getting beaten into fourth place.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1925 once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14.0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Nagaib bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER 8.8 A C Walker 1. Rankin 2. Mr. T. M. Goudas's CHINA 7.1 Rankin 3. Mr. D. S. Barve's NOOR-UL-MULK 7.1 Rankin 4.

Not Run: Shabzada 8.10, Dorrard 8.10, Sir Jahan 7.12 and Hazy Moon 7.12. Also Ran: Ferdinand 9.6, Noori 8.10, Tripoli 8.10, Nainava 8.8, Red Lips 8.8, Variety 8.8, Mashallah 8.8, Mijbas 8.8, One Pie 7.12, Toheran 8.5, Ghans 8.4, Azedin 8.4, My Moon 8.4, Taimurlung 8.2, Talar 8.2, Tailor 7.12, Murti 7.12, Bilazur ziman 7.12, Timmin 7.1 and Mukden 7.1.

The Race—Most of them got away well at the barrier rise; Tatler being the only one to suffer. Azedin flashed out for a space but quickly resigned to China who set a fast pace to Taimurlung. Money Spinner, Hjaluzaman and Noorulmulk. Money Spinner drew up to the leader at the turn and showed the way into the straight. China made a race of it in the run home but Money Spinner refused to be impressed and won by a head, 2 1/2 lengths away finished Noorulmulk Fairy Cross rushed into fourth place a neck behind.

Time—1 min. 24 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66.8. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 27.8 and Rs. 31. Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 13.8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.8.

Favourite: Noor-ul-Mulk. Trainer:—Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class II. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1925 once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14.0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. D. S. Barve's AMAR (7.8 carried 7.11 Howell) 1. Mr. Khadevi A. Rehman's RED PRINCE 8.4 Bowley 2. Mr. J. H. Mashai's FAVOURITE 8, carried 8.2 Perkins 3. Mr. Eve's Shanghai 7.8 C. Hoyt 4. Not Run: Musal 9.4, Mountain King 8.6 and Istanbul 7.12.

Also Ran: Amrin 9.8, Grey Fox 9.4, Phagawanzanda II (late Punch Bow) 8.11, Najran 7.12, Tamaran 8.13, Saad 8.12, Moharib 8.11, Hampstead 8.11, Durban 8.8, Madam 8.6, Kalipha 8.4, Dana 8.4, Jehangir 8.0, Faval 8, Najde 8, Warra 8, Swift 7.12, Rafkas 7.12, Mumty 7.8, Little Wonder 7.8, and Five Fifty 6.11.

The Race—Najdi dashed to the front and made the running from Shanghai and Red Prince. When the field settled down the order was Shanghai, Red Prince, Warra, Hampstead and Generous. Amar was badly placed at this stage. Jehangir brought up the rear. Shanghai maintained his lead till round the turn where Red Prince drew out, chased by Amar. The latter moving well finished a comfortable winner by 2 lengths. Favourite deprived Shanghai of third place in the last few strides. 1 1/2 lengths second and third, 1 length third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 24 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 22.8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39. Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 10.8, Rs. 10.8 and Rs. 23.

Favourite: Saad. Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class I. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1925 once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14.0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Nagaib bin Jassim's SANATOGAN 8.12 A C Walker 1. Mr. S. Dhunibhoy's RED FLAG 9.2 Barnett 2. Mr. J. H. Mashai's KUMMERUZAMAN 9.2 Ritchie 3. Messrs. A. H. Mammadani and M. A. M. Mammadani's Nayim 9.3 Dobie 4. Not Run: Ghanim 7.12 Glad Eye 7.12. Also Ran: Sabiq 9.2, Pride 9.1 Parriss, hope 9.1, Sabir 9, Bhawani Shankar 8.12, Salonic 8.8, School 7.12, Make Sure 8.11, Ferozshah 8.10, Sicab 8.10, Charing Cross 8.8, Riman 8.4, Generous 8.4, Flying Machine 8.2, Naples 8.2, Gold Bel 7.12, Vedas 7.12 Sam's Dream 7.12, Cicero 7.12, Constantine 7.12, Haboob and Aasul 7.1.

The Race—A poor start. Naples was the first to find his legs his nearest attendant being Red Flag, Consantine, Kummeruzaman, Parrissure and Sanatogen. Past the third furlong Red Flag came into the lead and was followed by Naples who brought up the others. Maintaining his lead, Red Flag looked a winner up the straight where he was followed by Sanatogen who came on the outside. An exciting race home saw the latter gain the spoils by a head. Kummeruzaman was a close third a short head behind. 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 132. Places Rs. 41.8, Rs. 86, and Rs. 34.8. Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42.8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.8.

Favourite:—Sabiq. Trainer:—Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750. third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Country Breds. Mr. A. Hoyt's GIFT OF SONG 8.8 C. Hoyt 1. Mr. G. A. Marsh's DRUMMER BOY 8.9 S J Meekings 2. S S Askasah Maharaj's SHIVAPRASAD 8.6, Barnett 3. Major D. Vanrenen's LOVING CUP 7.7 Fowkes 4.

Also Ran:—Mystery 9.9 May B 9.7, Zara 9.5, Joviality 8.3 Postern 7.12, Bhopal Hope 7.10, Day Delight 7.9, Vijaya 6.12 Shewanti 6.12.

All Ran. The Race—Bhopal Hope refused to line up and delayed the start. When they were released Day Delight was left. Drummer Boy assumed command and cut the pace from Bhopal Hope and Vijaya. Shivaprasad brought up May B and Gift of Song. Mystery was conspicuous at this stage. Round the turn Drummer Boy was in the van but Gift of Song challenged and gained the verdict by 1 length. 2 lengths 1/2 length.

Time—2 mins. 2 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15, and Rs. 15. Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 12.8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8.

Favourite:—Drummer Boy. Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III & IV.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's PROSE AND VERSE 8.6 Perkins 1. M C N Wadia's ADOUT 8.4 Bowley 2. Mr. P. B. Avastia's MOTU PROPRIO 9.7 McQuade 4. Not Run: Belle Syme.

Also Ran:—Poet's Dream 9.2, Tristan 8.13, Riverine 8.9, Pin Money 7.4, Ojira 8.6, Kijaloo 8.4, Sophie II 8.3, Lady Junior 8.1, Larkmark 8.0 Radian 7.7 Floral 7.4, Highspot 7.1, Liza 7, Be Careful 7.6.

The Race—Be Careful dwelt at the barrier rise, Kijaloo flashing out for a space. On settling down Britomart went to the front attended by Adour, Sophie II, Highspot and Motu Propro. There was change in this order till well into the straight where Prose and Verse beat most of them save Britomart who won fairly comfortably by 3/4 length, came, 1/2 length.

Time—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85.8. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 17.4/8, Rs. 44/8. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 45 and Rs. 24.8.

Favourite:—Be Careful. Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III & IV.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's DIVIDE 9.1 Harrison 1. Mr. A. Hagge's HOT LIPS 7.0 Ashwood 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's IN VINOLA 8.1 Stokes 3. Hon the Raja of Bobbili's FRENCH FUZZE 7.13 Dobie 4. Not Run:—Ugruly, Puppet.

Also Ran:—Footpedal 9.7, Minoo Mahal 9.2, Eriette 8.13, Hill and Dale 8.11, Song Dora 8.9, Steel Blue 8.9 Crushed Glass 8.6, Stanz Again 8.2, Silver Charm 8.2, Wild Flower 8.0, Bridout 7.13, Fresh Mint 7.5, Headstrong 6.12.

The Race—After a false start they were eventually despatched on fairly level terms. Eriette suffering slightly. Hot Lips bowled along at a merry pace in front of Divide, Crushed Glass and Invinola. Divide joined Hot Lips at the turn and the two entered the straight abreast. A fine race home resulted in Divide getting the better by a short head, 3/4 length, head.

Time—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 69.8. Places Rs. 19.8, Rs. 21.8 and Rs. 16.8. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31.8. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 12.8, and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Invinola. Trainer:—J. Rajz.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I. Mr. Dawood Isak's CARDIFF 7.1 McQuade 1. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI 8.8, Barnett 2. Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH 8.9 Clarke 3. Mr. T. M. Goudas's Stability 7.11 McPherson 4. Also Ran:—Dilwar 9.4, Tarick 8.12, Mozan 7.7, Mayah 7.5, Adwan 8.6, Sahoo 8.3, Governor 7.10, Hyder Pasha 6.12, Trafalgar 7.5, Hazal 7.5, Aftab 7.4, Squire 6.12.

The Race—After considerable delay Stability was badly left. On settling down Squire raced ahead of Adwan, Jodi, Sahoo and Silver Thrush. Dilwar showing out in front of the others. The half mile saw Squire holding a slight lead from Jodi and Adwan. Stability bringing up the rear. Hyder Pasha showed them round the turn but weakened up the straight. Jodi and Silver Thrush fought out the issue and were later joined by Cardiff who got home by a short head, short head. 2 lengths.

Time—1 min. 54 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 316.8. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18/8. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 113. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 9 and Rs. 21.8.

Favourite:—Jodi and Dilwar. Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE MAHABESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR 7.6

F. Black

Mr. A. E. Ephraim's ORANGE WILLIAM 10.2 Townsend 2. Mr. V. Rosenthal's WOOLER 8.1 Bowley 3. Messrs G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's My Lord 9.0 Burn 4. Also Ran:—Trajanus 7.2, Quincy 8.6, Frater 7.13, Heron 8.3, Aborigine 8.1, The Count 7.13, Joe's Luck 7.9, Marmion 7.5, Pambal 6.12. All Ran.

The Race—Wooler was the smartest out of the gate and established a good lead from Joe's Luck, French Briar, Orange William and My Lord. They closed in at the third furlong Wooler giving over the lead to French Briar at the turn. In the run home French Briar moved freely and was never impressed by the challenge of Orange William. Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 length, 4 lengths.

Time—1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50/8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 23/8, and Rs. 31/8. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43/8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11, and Rs. 15/8.

Favourite:—Orange William. Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE YERROWDA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. McQuade's AVESIA'S WEDDING DAY 7.11 Rankin 1. Mr. K. S. VENTOSE 7.9 Townsend 2. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PROUD CHIEFTAIN 7.7 S Black 4. Not Run: Bright Bird, Lady Theo.

Also Ran:—Talaat Bey 9.0, Quith 8.10, Madame Sequin 8.6, Glastonbury 8.6 Can Do 8.3, Valtor 7.10, Courier 8.2, Gardyloo 8.0, Foreman 7.11, Happy Elf 7.7, Bell's Life 7.11, Brilliant Lady 7.8.

The Race—A good start saw Courier race to the fore with Very Little. Proud Chieftain joined him. Wedding Day and his nearest attendants. Courier continued in front till round the turn where Proud Chieftain, joined him. Wedding Day and Very Little came in strong the former going on to win by 3/4 length, short head 3/4 length.

Time—1 min. 18 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 387.8. Places Rs. 73, Rs. 315/8, and Rs. 30. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 123.8. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 94.3, Rs. 28.8.

Favourite:—Proud Chieftain. Trainer:—J. E. Malone.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Hossain Abdulla's AHYD 7.13 Herbert 1. Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG 8.13 Clarke 2. Mr. Moosa M Hossain's AMANRA 7.11 McQuade 3. Not Run: Hazim.

Also Ran:—Kadji Hajaz 9.4, Amood 8.8, Apollo 8.13, Zootkar 8.11, Ibrahim Ibig 8.1, Hongkong 8.9, Mooltan 8.6 Don't Care 7.11, Sannayet 8.5, Cossack 8.3, Mashur 7.13, Farooq 7.10, Rex 7.5, Confederacy 7.5 Silver Cloud 7.2, Detective 7.2.

The Race—When they settled down Silver Cloud led from Amood, Hongkong, Arab Prince and Sannayet. Past "six" Silver Cloud held the advantage from Sannayet. Amood, Arab Prince and Ahlyd. At "four" Silver Cloud retired leaving Ahlyd at the head of affairs the others coming up in the same order. Round the turn Ahlyd went on chased by Mansoor Beg and Ammanra. They finished in this order: 3/4 length, head, neck.

Time—2 mins. 10 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 673/8. Places Rs. 142, Rs. 35/8, Rs. 251. 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 425/8. Places Rs. 90, Rs. 25, and Rs. 103/8.

Favourite:—Silver Cloud. Trainer:—S. Mahalla.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

REPLAY RESULTS IN DRAW.

The replay between the R.A. Kirkee and R.A.M.C. on Monday resulted in another draw, the teams sharing four goals after a strenuous game. Varying form marked the progress of the match. First one side, then the other showing superiority. Five minutes before half-time the R.A.M.C. netted their first goal, but hardly was the game a minute older, when the gunners equalised, the interval finding the scores level. The order was reserved in the second half towards the end of which the visitors took the lead. A few seconds before full-time, however, the R.A.M.C. equalised amidst deafening applause and though an extra twenty minutes was played no decisive result could be reached.

R. A. M. C. 2 goals.

R. A. Kirkee 2 goals.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

B. B. R. A. vs. Royal Artillery.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Said Mahomed Khan, Mr. Vazir Ali and Mr. Vazir Ahmed arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday. The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah at the Turf Club House, Poona, on Saturday.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT YET OVER

MR. COOK'S APPEAL NOT TO STAB FEDERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Mr. Cook addressed six meetings in Nottinghamshire coalfields and exhorted miners not to stab the Federation in the back, but to continue to fight. He said peace negotiations had not yet finished. "Someone else is coming in." The Federation's officials were meeting on Tuesday. "We are not meeting for nothing. Give us your trust and we will see that an arrangement is made that the terms will not be accepted till they are handed to you for acceptance or rejection.—Reuter's Special.

RESULT OF MR. COOK'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

While messages from coalfields report that many more miners are working it appears that Mr. Cook's week-end campaign has resulted in some indecision among the miners at Mansfield who had signed on the local mineowners' terms of seven and half hour a day and approximately the pre-strike rates of pay, and a big majority of whom have not yet resumed work. All roads leading to the pits in this district are picketed and many men who started from home intending to work have returned. Meanwhile enquiries in Government circles showed that there is no ground for Mr. Cook's suggestion that negotiations with Government as a party might occur this week. There appears no probability of any actual negotiations in the near future, though Government has informed Mr. Cook that one of the Ministers will be prepared to meet him any time he desires.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH COAL MINERS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

POONA, Aug. 21.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided over a public meeting held in the Poona Sarwanjanik Sabha Hall yesterday when resolutions were passed expressing the sympathy of the citizens with the British coal miners in their present struggle and appealing to the people to contribute their mite to help them.—A.P.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

DR. MARX ON TREATY OF LOCARNO

LONDON, Aug. 22. Berlin.—In a speech at Breslau, Dr. Marx declared that Germany's expectations from the Treaty of Locarno had not yet been fulfilled to the extent desired by the Germans. They were painfully disappointed at the fact that since the evacuation of Cologne zone number of troops in the second and third zones had lately increased by several thousand men. He said that they must be certain when they left for Geneva that Germany's entrance into the League would proceed without friction to a successful conclusion.

GERMANY READY TO CO-OPERATE.

He explained that Germany was ready to co-operate in the work of the Examining Committee in the interests of the League as a whole. "We shall strive for the maintenance of the Council's freedom of action. We are not posing as opponent of any candidate. We only ask that in the final settlement the interests of all the members of the League shall be taken into account."—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF IRISH DEAD

UNVEILING OF CELTIC CROSS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Wyschaete.—The British Minister and commercial attaché of the Irish Free State at Brussels were present and the King of Belgium was represented at unveiling, before enormous gathering, of the Celtic Cross in memory of 50,000 Irishmen who had fallen in the great war. At conclusion the bugles of the Irish Guards sounded the "Reveille".—Reuter's Special.

THE PREMIER ON A HOLIDAY TRIP.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin left for Aix-les-Bains on holiday.—Reuter's Special.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MEXICO

BISHOPS CONFER WITH M. CALLES

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mexico City.—For the first time in the Mexican history since the period of war and of reform sixty years ago, the President officially conferred with the High Catholic dignitaries yesterday. M. Calles conferred for an hour and a half with the Archbishop Ruiz and Bishop Diaz on the religious question. The proceedings were cordial, but ended in a deadlock, the prelates pointing out that the Pope had forbidden the Church to recognise the principle that churches were public property, on which M. Calles insists.—Reuter.

The death has occurred, at New York, of Rudolph Valentine.—Reuter.

It is announced that Dr. Lohmkar, now a member of the Legislative Assembly, will stand as a candidate for the Bombay Council seat for Poona City, now vacated by the death of Rao Bahadur Apte.—F. P. I.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m. Textile Tariff Board meets. Town Hall 11 a.m. Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Secretariat 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m. Municipal Corporation 5.10 p.m.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct tomorrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

Steamer Movement.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant.

Adult Educational Association.—The Study Circle in English Literature conducted by Prof. R. D. Choksi will meet to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings, Fort.

Telegraph Notification.—Until further notice acceptance of telegrams for Russia, or places transmitting Russia (via India) is suspended.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1926.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

Time and again bitter complaint is made by the products of the educational system in this country that all their labour, energy and expense in securing a degree is ultimately wasted, because at the end of his University career the graduate finds himself a drug on the market for employment. Even in Olympian heights there is now a dim consciousness of the fact that the number of educated unemployed is on the increase in India and in reply to

repeated interpellations in the Assembly and a demand for a thorough inquiry into the whole problem of unemployment, the Government of India have issued a circular on the subject the distinguishing feature of which is the ease and willingness with which they throw the burden of finding out a solution of the problem on the local Governments. They have circularised the local Governments, and each local Government will no doubt circularise their own Tehsildars in return and these will in due course make long-winded reports in which copious allusion will be made to the alleged aversion of the Indian middle class youths to manual toil and to technical occupations and, after a sufficient length of time, the Government of India will issue a précis of the opinions of the local Governments after these latter have boiled down the reports of their own subordinates and despatched them to Simla.

In a truly National State the problem of unemployment would have been tackled enthusiastically long ago. The leaders of public opinion whose advice the State would have immediately sought would have secured the removal of the defects in the educational system, would have insisted upon the provision of a wide-spread system of technical instruction and would have compelled the State to find the necessary finances for it. No Administration which has the well-being and prosperity of the people at heart would grudge the money for making them more efficient for fighting the economic battle, for becoming greater productive agents by supplying them with essentially practical educational opportunities. In India the one difficulty in the provision of a better type of education is alleged to be want of funds. The funds are there but they are swallowed up by a top-heavy administration and by military charges which consume nearly half of the national revenue. The majority of posts in the higher services, the most lucrative posts, still remain denied to the children of the soil. In all the higher administrative services what is even now the proportion of Indians? It is a mere trifle, and this exclusion of Indians from practically most of the higher appointments, not to speak of the Military Department which provides comfortable jobs for hundreds of foreigners, means that for the educated element in the country there is everywhere a blind alley. The Central Government have now an excuse ready at hand to wash their hands of the whole affair when taken to task for their inability to provide a utilitarian system of education. Education is now a Transferred Subject. So zealous are they in Simla of provincial autonomy that they will not lift a little finger to interfere with the work of Ministers in charge of Education! But everywhere under the humbug of Dyarchy great care is taken to see that a Minister has no money for his nation-building schemes, and the man who persists in asking for more has to suffer the fate of Oliver Twist.

It is cruel to indulge in cheap sarcasm against the unemployed graduate and ask him why he did not take to some technical course instead of wasting his time in the far too literary education the Government Universities provide. He can retort that he would have willingly done so, had there been a technical course available for him. In every province the demand on the part of our young men for technical instruction increases steadily and remains unsatisfied. In this Presidency the local Government have shown by their unwillingness to act on the recommendations of the Visweswaraya Committee on Technical Education, which submitted its report years ago, what a large and radical difference there is between glib promise and actual performance. Let our Non-Brahmin friends ask their champion, Mr. Jadhav, what he has been able to do for the provision of technical instruction during his career as Minister of Education. Let him take them in his confidence and declare that as a Minister he was powerless to do anything but to carry on the routine laid down for him by officialdom. What is true of Bombay is true of other provinces. The question of unemployment, the question of how to provide careers for our educated unemployed cannot be solved by a small school at one place in India, like that of Chaudhury for turning out technical subordinates for the railways, or by the half-hearted provision of meagre grants to technical institutes run by our local bodies. We need in this country a well-planned system of technical instruction, a system which receives encouragement at the hands of the State Universities. We demand a genuine effort on the part of the State to encourage Indian industry so that the products of such a system of technical instruction may have full opportunity to bring their knowledge into practical use. If the Government of this country really mean to do so, they have in the initiation of a well organised system of technical instruction a sure remedy to exorcise the spectre of unemployment.

MODERN ENGLISH.

A careful writer will often be in doubt about the correctness of his words and phrases. It is not grammar that gives most trouble, for English has a comparatively simple grammar. It is rather the English idiom, the idiomatic use of common words and phrases with their subtle shades of meaning and their peculiar alliances and antipathies. English, besides, is a growing language, very susceptible to

changing ideas of propriety and requirements of thought-expression. Some words gradually become obsolete, others change their senses and all the while there is a steady influx of new words. It is not an easy task in these circumstances to choose the apt word in the apt place. An ordinary dictionary does not help one much out of the difficulty as it only gives the meanings of words but does not explain or illustrate their use. A text book on grammar is usually narrow in its scope and over-conservative in the usages it permits. About fifteen years ago, however, Mr. H. W. Fowler and his brother, Mr. F. G. Fowler, published two books quite out of the common run, the Concise Oxford Dictionary and "Kings English". The special feature of the first was that though a handy volume, it fully explained the uses of common words with illustrative sentences and the second was an advanced and up-to-date guide to correct English usage. Both the books soon acquired a wide and deserved popularity. Mr. H. W. Fowler has now written a more comprehensive book, "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage" which is published by the Oxford University Press. It seeks to explain and illustrate the precise modern use of a large number of words often wrongly used even by advanced writers and elucidates many knotty points of grammar and idiom. The task is not quite so easy as it may seem. Language, like dress, has its fashions. And between orthodoxy as represented by grammar and what is known as the east-iron nature of idiom on the one hand and reform which insists upon greater ease and flexibility of expression are being waged more controversies than between the Conservatives and the Liberals. About one such controversy Mr. Fowler says: "Between Idiom and Analogy a secular conflict is waged. Idiom is conservative, standing in the ancient ways, insisting that its property is sacrosanct, permitting no jot or tittle of alteration in the shape of its phrases. Analogy is progressive, bent on extending liberty demanding better reasons than use and wont for respecting the established, maintaining that the matter is what matters and the form can go hang. Analogy perpetually wins, is for ever successful in recasting some piece of the cast iron idiom as perpetually renews the fight and turns to defend some other object of assault. 'We aim to prove it.' This is claimed to be the best. 'They are oblivious to hardship.' I doubt that it ever happened. 'In order that the work can proceed,' 'He is regarded as an honest man.' 'With a view of establishing himself'—all these, says Idiom, are outrages on English; correct them, please, to: We aim at proving it. They claim that this is the best. They are insensible to hardship. I doubt whether it ever happened. In order that the work may (be able to) proceed. He is regarded as an honest man. With a view to establishing himself. But why? retorts Analogy: is not to aim the same as to design? is not to claim to represent? does not oblivious mean insensible? is not to doubt to be unconvinced? would not so that convey the same as in order that? is not regarding considering? If in view of is English, why should with a view of be un-English? Away with such hair-splitting and pedantries! When one word is near enough to another to allow me to use either, I propose to neglect your small regulations for the appearances proper to each."

Often enough idiom has to go to the wall in the contest, and the usage it fought against would by sheer repetition be established and then poor idiom has to fight the battle for that very usage. About a generation ago expressions like "firstly" to differ with a person on a question" or sentences beginning with "but" were considered bad English. Mr. Fowler tells us that objecting to such usages now would be pedantry. Illustrations like these of changing idiom can be easily multiplied. But the main point is that it is pretty hard to say what is the best current usage. It is precisely this difficulty that Mr. Fowler helps us to get over. There have been guides to Modern English before but none, to our knowledge, so thorough and reliable as Mr. Fowler's Dictionary. He has the advantage of having been joint author of the Concise Oxford Dictionary which is based on the epoch-making Oxford English Dictionary whose authority on questions of usage cannot be lightly questioned. Here and there he may express an individual opinion which not all may share as, for instance, his dislike of words like "happenings" as meaning events, "mentality" and "protagonist" as a substitute for "champion". But on the question of the best current usage there will always be a few points on which doctors will disagree. On the whole, however, Mr. Fowler's book is the safest guide that is easily accessible. A conspicuous merit of the book is the extremely pleasant manner in which it is written, the long quotation given above being only a fair type of the writer's style. That such a solid yet most readable book containing over seven hundred pages and illustrating every aspect of English usage should be offered in these days for only 7s. 6d. is a feat of which the publishers may well be proud and an opportunity which few serious students of English would care to miss. We congratulate both the author and the publishers on the publication of this excellent book and commend it to all advanced students of English.

ART IN BENARES.

DETACHED FACILITIES.

(BY KANAIALAL H. YAKIL.)

If the civic conscience, in Benares, can be touched and made alert there are, even now, facilities that could be utilised for creating active and enduring interest in the art treasures in the city and its neighbourhood. Only, the facilities should be co-ordinated and regulated by a common and defined aim. They are detached at present. There is no live contact between them. The recent meeting, presided over by Mr. V. N. Mehta, celebrated the anniversary of Tulsī Das, the ancient poet and author of the immortal Hindi version of the Ramayana, and requested the Government of India to declare the Ghat on the Ganges which bears his name as a portecalled ancient monument and to secure its upkeep and repairs. The meeting may be considered, let us hope, as a sign of the awakening civic conscience.

Bharat Kala Parishad.
The Bharat Kala Parishad, established some years ago for increasing and stimulating interest in Indian art, ably guided by Raj Kishandas Sahab and similar friends and students of Indian art, like Mr. N. C. Mehta, has already provided the fruit of its initiative. Raj Kishandas, the devoted worker of the Parishad, has spent over twenty-five thousand rupees for a collection of Indian paintings and sculptures meant for a public gallery, he intends to work for, where he could as a matter of practical educative effort, arrange, classify and display them adequately. He intends to start the work immediately the expected assurance for the maintenance of the projected scheme is secured to the Parishad. Raj Kishandas believes that the enthusiasm of a day or a season is not enough for the continuity and growth of interest in Indian art. The field is indeed vast. And, every important locality or region in the country ought to be developed simultaneously as an essential unit in the progress which should be, he suggests, all along the line.

The Funeral Pyre.
Mr. Sitaram Shah has, again, a collection of old Indian paintings equally invaluable to the student of Indian art. His interest in the paintings is infectious by its intensity. He regards them with rare reverence. He does not regard the collection as a commercial commodity. He is inclined to offer it for assistance to every genuine student of the nation's art. He would, he says, "place it on my funeral pyre rather than sell it." Any one who observed the manner, almost a ritual, in which he handled the folios of the priceless paintings and replaced them in the old-fashioned, slightly agitated, red cloth covers would hesitate to describe the fervent exclamation as only an assertion.

Sarnath Museum.
Sarnath, about four miles from Benares, the ancient "deer park" of Bhagwan Buddha, the scene of his first sermon, of the old Buddhist monastic settlement and also of the last days of Shri Amarnath who preceded Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, now possesses a museum of absorbing interest to the student of Indian sculpture. The pale and red sandstone of the Chunar and the Rupnarayan quarries were material for the old sculptors whose artistic gifts have preserved in the information, incidents, forms and beauty revealing the inspiring vigour and wealth of

the cultural heritage of the nation. The museum at Sarnath is, for the student particularly of the pre-medieval Indian sculpture, a treasure-chest.

Maharaja of Benares.

The Maharaja of Benares has also an important collection of arms, carved work in ivory, illuminated manuscripts and paintings including the well-known Tulsī "Ramayana." This is, again, an additional facility for those in Benares eager to increase genuine and enlightened interest in Indian art.

Hindu University.

It will be only its natural and legitimate function if a cultural institution of the importance of the Benares Hindu University prompts and guides the intellectual effort and the civic organisation necessary if Benares is to regain its position as the meeting ground for exponents of the distinctive art and culture of this ancient land. There is, at present, no provision, it is true, for a systematic study of Indian art in the Benares Hindu University. But the scholarship of such students of Indian culture as Prof. Panjabrao and the enthusiasm of publicists like Prof. Sankaradasi, who has already written a useful guide to Benares, should be sufficient assistance for a modest study circle in the University which could survey and discuss the invaluable artistic material in and around the city of Benares. If the University is so inclined, their preliminary efforts could be supplemented by outside help.

Mythology of Education.

The Benares University, in some essential of educational conception and outlook, seems almost identical with the majority of the universities in India. Its necessity has long been felt but the actual struggle has only begun against what Prof. Patrick Geddes would call, the "educational mythology" and, one may add, the priest-craft of England. The only distinguishing feature, it may be described, of the University is its special facilities for Sanskrit culture. How much of the intrinsic value and distinction of the culture is lost when the young minds of the nation remain directed or routinised towards only one of its forms! How much have we already lost by accepting the pedantic conception of culture! Art is the power that maintains the vitality of national culture. National culture empty of its artistic contents is empty of its vitality.

No Eyes.

The Nagari Pracharini Sabha and institutions like the Kashi Vidyapeeth can, as they should, take up the publishing work in Hindi that would make Indian art accessible to the popular mind. Men of the eminence of Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta and public workers like Mr. Sri Prakash ought to lead the city towards the regenerating task. The inexhaustible artistic resources of the city await effective mobilisation. The architectural monuments on the river, the invaluable art-crafts in the bazars, the priceless old paintings collected by devoted friends, the sculptural treasures in the Sarnath museum, what more can one want for the necessary start, and as an auspicious token of the art consciousness of the country? Benares can be, in fact, a living university of art. But the fact escapes the eyes that see not.

NEW REGIME IN KOLHAPUR.

(By VERITAS.)

Kolhapur administration is now looming large in the limelight of public advertisement. We recently heard of a heroic legislation about child-marriage. But those who are conversant with Kolhapur can see the utter futility of this measure. Any one can cross the borders of Kolhapur within two hours and without much expense, and get the marriage validly performed. It does not penalise parties to the marriage from residing in the territory for any length of time after this event. This measure, therefore, would virtually remain a dead-letter and would be useful only in adorning the Statute Book. Another edict has been issued creating a Council of Administration in the State. Such a Council has existed from a very long time. But it had become "functio officio" during the acme of the despotic rule of the late Maharaja. If the Council is to register simply the sweet will of the ruler it is better that it does not exist. Individual members must possess certain power so far as the departments entrusted to each of them are concerned, there must be some importance attached to the multiplicity of Councils and it must have some binding force over the ruler. Otherwise, it would be a farce as it is one of the States in the Southern Maratha Country.

Sham Council.

There are four Councillors in this petty State three of them drawing a pittance of salary, none of them entrusted with any definite power and even the unanimous opinion of the Council does not count unless it coincides with the will of this little despot. The Council exists simply to delude the eye of the foreigner and is maintained to impose upon the Political Department that the administration is in a high state of efficiency, when as a matter of fact, it is in a state of stagnation and decay. One only hopes that this will not be repeated in Kolhapur. No provision has been made intelligently to advise His Highness about the recommendation of this Council. If any favour of His Highness upsets the decision of the Council it would simply be a great humiliation.

Scope for Reform.

The demoralisation brought about by the unbridled rule of the late Maharaja gives abundant scope for reform and reorganisation to any sincere, intelligent and well-

meaning administrator in the State. There is the primary education cess unaccounted and appropriated to purposes other than those for which it was levied. If the Diwan can issue a statement to the Press giving the amount of collection, the basis of incidence of this taxation and the enormous extent it is spent for primary education, he would be conferring a blessing on the subjects of the State. Can the Diwan furnish any information about the number of primary schools, the number of pupils, their ratio to the population, the expenditure incurred on the same, the sources from which this expense is derived and the growth of primary education since the cess has been levied? Will the Diwan devote his energies to the removal of the drink-evil and the enormous extent to which this vice has advanced in the State? Both these subjects were severely criticised in the Press, Waji Rao Bahadur Lathe reorganise the State-service by eliminating incompetent people and people who had no qualifications whatsoever? R. B. Lathe need not concern himself with the Brahmins. He can keep them at an arm's length. Let him maintain the same traditions which were upheld by his great master the late Maharaja the arch-pontiff of the now-Brahmin cause whose glories the Diwan has extolled in his biography.

Utilise Indigenous Talent.

The Brahmins are an intelligent race and if they have grit in them they will shift for themselves. The present writer requests R. B. Lathe to fill the service uniformly with non-Brahmins. But let them all be qualified. Is it too much to ask the Rao Bahadur to give preference to indigenous talent (non-Brahmin of course.) The Rao Bahadur was in the service of this State long before. He will undoubtedly be a member of the great mortification which the qualified sons of the soil always felt when outsiders, foreigners of mediocre ability were thrust upon them. He seems to have been taken up with the mania of importing outsiders, to fill positions of trust and power although equally capable men are available in the State. From the time of the late Diwan Meherji Maharaj there has been no dearth of local talent to fill the offices in the State until Brahmin phobia became rampant.

Secondary Education.

The condition of secondary and

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Exit, the Lesser Mussolini.

General Pangalos, the Lesser Mussolini, who wanted to attempt in Greece what his idol has achieved in Italy on a 1 scale, suddenly finds the none too solidist to which he had climbed taken away from him. The bloodless revolution in Greece which a new military leader to whom any officers have attached themselves, ended in overthrowing General Pangalos, perhaps the first visible sign that after the population was getting tired of at least military rule. The fact that the Army agreed to place itself at the disposal of the new Government with a civil former President, at its head is an indication that real constitutional government have not been inaugurated in Greece. At the feeling of all political parties in coalition to work the administrative spirit lasts, a civil Government might make good again in Greece.

The Best Policy.

The bitter feud in Mexico between the Pro-Church and Anti-Church as of the populace came to a head in that decree of the Government of Presidencía concerning all church property, a radical measure was sure to evoke as of protest leading to actual violence in Mexico, where politicians are not their excitable temperament and force with which differences of opinion ended with a recourse to the revolver, violence has taken place on an extraordinary vast scale. The Congress is deterred to pass some anti-Church measures banish it is good news that President's efforts to return Church property to clergy while its legal fate is being set on foot in this matter is the best, and although to-day the heads of church in Mexico do not want to admit the State has any right to interfere them, they will have to climb down from extreme position, just as the State was to agree to a revision in the present Church measure which aims at confiscating ecclesiastical property without cost.

An Insult to the Country.

About a year ago the nation of Madras almost unanimously a resolution that a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi should be prepared at the f. The Corporation and hung in the C Hall. The Government of Madras, however, refused to sanction the expenditure for about which it is superfluous to say. It cannot be that municipalities ridden to adorn their Council Halls or own cost with portraits of eminent. Many municipal halls possess portraits of the King-Emperor, the Viceroy even lesser personalities. No sane man would think that Mahatma Gandhi has less for being honoured by our local bodies than the foreign dignitaries who are to be found in municipal almost as a matter of course. The Government of Madras, by not sanctioning the cost of Mahatma's portrait, has not only demeaned themselves with ridicule, but also to the world the fear of the "vaunted Local Self-Government" in India. In view of the Government's decision the Corporation have passed a resolution that a portrait Mahatma Gandhi should be put up in Council Hall and that the expenditure be met from voluntary subscription of Councilors. But the matter must be allowed to stop there. The count must not tolerate the insulting decision of Madras Government.

Government and Labour.

Government have never in a hurry to improve labour conditions in India. The urgent need for legislation to introduce a system of shifts in mines was pressed upon their notice before impossible for them to deny the need the question is allowed to hang fire. Mr. N. M. Joshi interpellated in the Assembly subject, all that Sir B. N. could say on behalf of Government at the moment was receiving their attention but that he was unable to say the legislation would be introduced. time in the next session the Government of India, he hoped, would have fed "their provisional conclusions on subject." With regard to forced labour India Government are even more so. Every one knows that in several parts of country, both in British India and Indian States, forced labour still persists in forms. When at the Geneva International Labour Conference Lala Lajpat Rindhien the survival of serfdom, Sir Chatterjee, speaking on behalf of Govt. denied the very existence of it in British India. Mr. Joshi asked the Assembly for an inquiry into the matter. Sir B. N. Chatterjee had the temerity to say no useful purpose would be served by an inquiry. When Government even an inquiry into the subject, difficult to resist the suspicion that because the results of such an inquiry be very embarrassing for them.

Renaissance in Turkey.

Turkish Renaissance seems to be swinging. Not a week passes without light some fresh reform. he Government and the people—happy are one—appear to be in a state of making up for set-back to progress during the long of war. After the triumphs of winning now in quick succession the 15 of peace. But no triumph is so glad as the rapid advance of Turkish. Having shown short shrift to the and other forms of the seclusion of women are fast taking their legitimate in various spheres of national life. Independent at Stamboul inform Turkish girls having qualified themselves in a fairly large number in life are now taking to scientific and pursuits. Would that Muslims in India emulate the shining example of Turkish not only be consistent with the spirit of Islam but would help them to themselves in line with most progressivities in India.

GOVERNMENT CHECKMATED. CURRENCY BILL POSTPONED. SWARAJISTS COMPLETE THEIR TASK.

Mr. Rangachariar's motion for the circulation of the Currency Bill has been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly, and the Bill has been postponed to the Delhi Session.

Mr. Jinnah, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Government supported the motion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23. Government attempt to thrust the Currency Bill down the throats of the Assembly with 1s. 6d. as the rupee ratio was frustrated by the mere presence of the Swarajists. That they were in earnest to proceed with the Bill was clear from the concluding portion of Sir Basil Blackett's speech in moving for its consideration. He affirmed that the Commission was unanimous that the rupee must be at once stabilised at a ratio which would at once be statutory and effective and that there should be a statutory obligation imposed on the currency authorities never before imposed to maintain that ratio in all circumstances. Government came before the Assembly with this Bill so soon after the publication of the Report because otherwise the threat of a sudden and catastrophic fall of the ratio from one and six to one and four as a result of voting by the Assembly might be hanging over the head of the money market and Government might later be accused of having insulted and flouted the non-official opinion. So Sir Basil was for immediate consideration of the currency measure, but those in the lobbies knew that Mr. Rangachariar would move for postponement and that his motion would be carried; because four more Swarajists put in their appearance by to-day's mail train making the total of the voting strength for one and four ratio into 52 as against Government 58. No member of the Independent Party came up in addition to the already available strength. Lobby discussions showed that as even with the latest assertion their total strength was less than that of Government by half a dozen. It was far better to postpone the consideration of the Bill. Mr. Rangachariar's amendment which appeared first on the agenda was, therefore, at once decided to be supported by the non-official House. The Government benches knew the non-official game and if they attempted to defeat Mr. Rangachariar's amendment there would be the inevitable motion of Mr. Jinnah's motion for a Select Committee with even worse consequences. Government thought it discreet also to support on Rangachariar's motion, if that was the general sense of the Assembly.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, therefore, hastened to point out to the Assembly that Government did not wish to proceed with this measure and would agree to postponement if the non-officials so agreed with Mr. Rangachariar. This found further support from Mr. Jinnah and Sir Sivaswami Iyer and the Bill was eventually postponed till the next Delhi session, in order, meanwhile, to elicit public opinion and give time to the Assembly members to study the Report together with the big five volumes of appendices.

MR. RANGACHARIAR AT SEA.

"I am at sea on this currency and exchange question. I have read and re-read the report, but cannot profess to offer my considered advice to Government. Moreover, it is a very abstruse subject. In my professional engagements I have handled every engineering and medical, but not currency and where I find experts differ I as a layman hesitate to give a considered verdict. I believe this is the position of many members of the Assembly. Hence my plea for postponement till the Delhi Session, although I for one do not expect to be here then," declared Mr. Rangachariar in short staccato sentences.

Mr. Jinnah did not want it to be known that there was none in his party who could not explain to laymen in the Assembly the effect of the ratio, but as this was a piecemeal legislation relating only to the ratio and maintenance of that ratio and not to other recommendations of the Commission like the Reserve Bank, evidently because the India Office had not made up its mind on the rest of the report, he joined: Mr. Rangachariar although he twitted the latter for being engulfed in admiration of Sir Basil Blackett for handling of the currency matters.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer also spoke, but he was very inaudible. He, however, stressed even at the risk of being pulled up by the chair that Government should not hesitate to come to the conclusion on the necessity of seeing that gold is sold to all intending purchasers in the same way as they bought gold.

The Swarajists remained silent but by their mere presence lent their weight to the postponement of the debate. But for their presence the Bill would have been taken into consideration.

SWARAJISTS LEAVE CHAMBER.

The moment the Bill was postponed the Swarajists left the Chamber. They were later seen discussing amongst themselves the election prospects. The resignation of Lala Lajpat Rai from the Party did not very much dishearten them for they still believe that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will succeed in bringing Lajpat back to the fold. A movement is afoot arising out of the temporary defection of Lala Lajpat Rai for a rapprochement between the Swarajists and Responsive Co-operationists and other parties. The Swarajists of the Assembly will not be attending from tomorrow, but the Swarajists of the Council of State who entered the arena in full vigour to-day will continue to stay on and attend throughout the rest of the session.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, August 23.

The Legislative Assembly met at two this afternoon in an atmosphere of considerable excitement. The sitting to-day had certain

aspects of unusual interest. For the first time since the constitution of the reformed Assembly the wife of the Viceroy was present in the Viceregal box as a distinguished visitor. The Swarajists too for the first time since their walk-out last March walked in to-day to take part in the discussion on a matter of vital importance, namely the Currency Bill. Then again for the first time the Assembly held a half session beginning at two o'clock. This was due to the pressure of business and the urgent necessity of dealing with the measure at an early date. The visitors' galleries were filled to overflowing and the officers' box had a full complement of officials of the Finance Department with blue books and files to assist Sir Basil Blackett if the debate developed. It appeared in the Lobby, however, that Mr. Rangachariar's motion to defer consideration of the Bill would have the support of all sections in the House. When Pandit Motilal entered he was cheered by the opposite benches. Mr. Mohamed Saif who resigned from the Swaraj Party and the Assembly owing to differences in respect of reforms in the Frontier Province was sworn in to-day and was cheered. About 120 members were present. Dr. Lohokare asked most of the questions to-day.

Fifteen minutes were devoted to questions. Mr. Patel declared Sir Sivaswami Iyer elected to represent the Assembly on the All-India Institute of Science at Bangalore.

FINANCE MEMBER MOVES CURRENCY BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett rose at 2.15 amidst applause. He spoke for about three quarters of an hour. Sir Basil Blackett in moving that the Currency Bill be taken into consideration, explained lucidly the main issues raised by the Bill and did not elaborate at this stage as to whether 1s. 6d. or 1s. 4d. ratio was desirable. The Bill he said was the first fruit of the report of the Currency Commission.

"At the outset, he considered it his pleasant duty and proud privilege to express, on behalf of Government and the people of India, their heartfelt thanks to the commissioners, whatever might be individual views on details of the recommendations. Indians who were a generous race would, he was confident, join with him in expressing heartfelt gratitude to the ten gentlemen who had, to the best of their ability, and exceptional talents, done India service on this Commission (applause). The report they had produced was a most important contribution to the problem of India's currency made since the Herchell Committee report in 1893.

INTERFERENCE OF THE WAR.

The Herchell Committee marked a definite end of mono-metallic silver standard in India, and since then, India has been endeavouring to pass over the chasm which divides silver from a gold standard. But in India, thickly populated with citizens of every degree of civilization, a sudden break with the past was unthinkable, and the silver rupee remained practically the sole tender, and it was the preponderance of the silver rupee in circulation to-day which was still the main obstacle to further advance. The phenomenal rise in the gold value of silver resulted in 1917-18 in a crisis. Authorities of that date—and who was entitled to say they were wrong—rejected logically, but in the circumstances of March 1918, the highly dangerous opportunity of making the standard based on overvalued silver rupee once and for all a standard based on the currency inconvertible internally but convertible into an international exchange value at a fixed ratio. The consequence was that for the moment the standard relapsed into the conditions before 1893 and became at one time mono-metallic silver standard when war was over. The premature attempt was made in 1920 to re-establish the rupee at a fixed ratio with gold. In this effort, made at a time of financial disorders and when there was war on India's frontiers and when the world's currencies were chaotic, was bound to fail and the result was inevitably to set back the clock of progress in currency matters in India. Nothing remained but to wait on events, and postponed the task of fixing the new moorings for the rupee till stable conditions prevailed.

CONDITION OF CURRENCY IN 1923.

Interjecting a personal note, Sir Basil Blackett said, this was the condition in which he found the rupee on landing in India at the beginning of 1923. The rupee was drifting in an uncharted sea. The events of 1920 had created an atmosphere of exaggerated suspicion, and it was impossible to contemplate any decisive action being taken in currency matters when conditions became stable except as the outcome of an authoritative enquiry. He had never in his utterances since January 1923, attempted to defend either the pre-war currency system of India, or the system or rather the absence of system as he found it in 1923. His constant plea was that until the world conditions offered a prospect of real finality, and until the Committee had reported, they had only to make the best of what they had got, to begin by putting

(Continued on page 8.)

IBN SAUD AND HEDJAZ. MOHAMED ALI'S SPEECHES IN KARACHI. FREE PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

DELHI, August 23. Maulana Mohamed Ali has sent the following to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to some reports of my speeches at Karachi published by the Free Press of India and the 'Observer'. I am afraid these reports are a hotch-potch of what Maulana Shaukat Ali said and what I said and what neither of us said at all and should not be considered accurate. In particular it is not true that we begged forgiveness of those who might have been misled by good reports about Sultan Ibn Saud that had misled us before we went to the Hedjaz and saw things with our own eyes. We had certainly been grossly misled by repeated pledges and statements of Sultan Ibn Saud with regard to his never wishing to rule over the Hedjaz and his determination to stop further destruction of shrines, especially those of Holy Medina. For this, however, it is not we but Sultan Ibn Saud himself that owes an apology for misleading anybody. Nor did we offer anybody at Karachi or elsewhere.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE. I have also noticed inaccurate and far from adequate and often misleading reports of the World Muslim Conference and in particular what we said in it have been published in India and elsewhere either on the authority of the official journal of the Nazi Government of the Hedjaz or on that of numerous Hajis that returned to India earlier than ourselves. "The most mischievous of these are the articles in the 'Times of India' contributed by one Sadar Akbar Ali Shah who falsely described himself as a delegate to the Conference. For an accurate account of what we found in the Hedjaz and what we did in the Conference and outside the public must await the report of the Indian Khilafat Delegation which is being published.—A. P.

VANDALISM IN HEDJAZ. MAHOMED ALI SPEAKS OUT.

KARACHI, Aug. 19. "The rule of Sultan Ibn Saud, though immensely better in preserving peace and protecting the highways of the Hajis from robbers and bandits than that of his predecessors, is still far from satisfactory and the Muslim world will not rest satisfied until a Republic has not been established in accordance with wishes of the Muslim world." This is the burden of speeches made last night by Ali Brothers and Maulana Suleman Nadvi, members of the Khilafat Deputation.

WE WERE MISLED.

It was true, they said that the tombs of holy men had been desecrated, holy monuments left in disrepair and the residence of the Holy Prophet itself was a heap of filth in the compound of which irreligious people committed unmentionable sacrileges. "We were misled before we went on the Haj," said Maulana Mohamed Ali, "but having seen the sacrileges with our own eyes, as honest and God-fearing men, we beg forgiveness of those who might have been misled by us."

Maulana Mohamed Ali said he had no love for the Sultan's sovereignty over the Hedjaz, and declared: "It rests with all Muslims to protect holy places by means open to them. The Afghan General and many leaders told the Maulana that they should publish to the world the exact state of things to rouse Muslim conscience and that, he said, he was determined to do."

MAULANA SHOUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED said he was glad he went and saw things with his own eyes. He loved and revered every inch of the sacred land and would shed his blood for its freedom, but he was glad to be back to India, to his beloved and beautiful Motherland. He continued that though their holy places were outside India, still in their love of the common Motherland India they claimed they were second to none.

The party left by the Lahore Mail for Delhi.—A. P.

RECEPTION AT DELHI

DELHI, Aug. 22. The Indian Hedjaz delegation including Ali Brothers returned to Delhi this morning and were given a tremendous reception at the railway station. A big Muslim crowd formed into a procession and took the members of the Delegation through the main streets of the city. A meeting of the Muslims will be held in Jumma Masjid this afternoon when a welcome address will be presented to the Ali Brothers in appreciation of their services at Mecca.—A. P.

TO CONSIDER HEDJAZ QUESTION. A NEW CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23. A well-attended meeting of the Mohammedians was held yesterday with the Raja of Salampur in the chair. Others present included the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, the Raja of Jahangirabad and Maulana Hasrat Mohani. It was resolved that in view of the unhappy and anxious situation in the Hedjaz, an All-Party Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference should be called in September to consider a programme of effective action in the matter. Invitations will be extended to leading men of all sections of Muslims in India. An amendment to exclude Wahabism from the invitation fell through, and the original proposition, with a slight explanatory amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A Reception Committee with the Raja of Jahangirabad as chairman and Maulana Salamattullah as general secretary was formed to make arrangements for the Conference and collect the necessary funds.—A. P.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE PANGALOS ARRESTED. BUSINESS AS USUAL IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Athens.—Pangalos was arrested at Spezzia and is being taken to Athens on board a destroyer.

Some alarm is felt regarding the whereabouts of the destroyer bringing Pangalos to Athens. It is suspected that it "may have sailed to some foreign port." Accordingly a second destroyer and a seaplane have been sent to find it. The city wears the usual Sunday aspect except that principal buildings are guarded and armoured cars are patrolling.—Reuter.

PANGALOS SIGHTED ON A DESTROYER. ORDERS TO BOMBARD HER IF NOT SURRENDERED.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Athens.—The destroyer "Pergamos" with Pangalos on board has been sighted near Hydra and orders have been given to bombard her if she does not surrender. Escape is, therefore, practically impossible. Kondouriotis is proceeding to Athens. There are no reports of disturbances and the Press censorship has been abolished.

Madame Pangalos has left the country.—Reuter.

PANGALOS SECURED.

LONDON, Aug. 23. Athens.—The destroyer "Leon" overtook the "Pergamos" and Pangalos went on board the "Leon" which has arrived at Keratsini.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 23. Athens.—An official communique states that the object of the revolution is the complete restoration of the liberties of the people, holding of Parliamentary elections and placing the currency on a firm basis. The only arrests made hitherto, apart from that of General Pangalos, are those of General Tseroulis, Minister of War, and Macris, Undersecretary for War. It is reported that Captain Coliexis, the commander of the torpedo-boat flotilla and support of Gen. Pangalos has resigned.—Reuter.

TO END PANGALOS'S TYRANNY.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Athens.—Konditlis has carried out the coup with the aid of the Athens garrison. He explains that the revolution is aimed at destroying Pangalos's tyranny. The Fleet and the Army support Konditlis. Athens is very calm.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCING THE REVOLUTION. AEROPLANES CARRY GLAD TIDINGS

LONDON, Aug. 22. Athens.—Athenians were roused from their sleep at seven this morning, by the buzz of aeroplanes, dropping leaflets, announcing that the revolution has put an end to "Pangalos's tyranny" and is beginning of a new regime which will re-establish the legal order and constitutional liberty and hold legislative election within eight months. The actual 'coup' was carried out by some officers who paraded the troops of the National and Republican Guard at three in the morning, announced the revolution, marched the men from the barracks to the city and took possession of the Government buildings.

THE ARMY JOINS REVOLUTION. Carousons all over the country including Salonika have joined the revolution. Konditlis will form the Cabinet tomorrow. He will himself be the Prime Minister and will re-instate Kondouriotis as the President.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON THE BOURSE.

LONDON, Aug. 23. The overthrow of Gen. Pangalos and his dictatorial regime has favourably affected the bourse where the exchange has risen in favour of Greece. Gen. Pangalos and officers arrested with him are detained in a military hospital at Athens. His attempt to escape on board a warship and to corrupt officers and men of the vessel has not improved the case against him. Konditlis who was a rival republican leader of Gen. Pangalos at the time of the deposition of King Constantine is still undecided what to do with Gen. Pangalos, but the latter will probably be tried by a national tribunal.—Reuter.

FIRE AT LYONS.

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS DESTROYED

LONDON, Aug. 23. Lyons.—A fire broke out at Annonay involving the Town Hall and several adjoining buildings. The Town Hall and the library which contained about 35,000 volumes of valuable manuscripts have been destroyed. Damage is estimated at 20 million francs.—Reuter.

KAY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS, REPORT NOT PUBLISHED, MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTORS IGNORED.

MR. WALCHAND'S COMPLAINT BEFORE BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee met yesterday, Sir M. Visweswaraiah presiding. The chairman said he had on Saturday said that what the Committee wanted was correct information related to facts and figures, so that the Committee could draw their own conclusions. He wanted to repeat the same statement to the witnesses to-day, as it was also the opinion of Sir G. Meares.

MR. J. A. KAY'S EVIDENCE. Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman of what is called the Kay Committee was examined yesterday.

Sir M. Visweswaraiah, said the committee had received Mr. Kay's report on Saturday and had had at time to check the details in the report and, therefore, proposed to examine him on general questions only.

Questioned by the Chairman, Mr. Kay agreed that his committee was appointed to report what, if any, further portion of the Back Bay scheme should be undertaken with a view to reducing the present loss. The Committee had based their conclusions on the figures of the Neilson Committee.

To Sir Frederik Hopkinson the witness admitted that the figures supplied by the Neilson Committee were inaccurate, the conclusions arrived at by the Kay Committee must also be inaccurate. They had added the land values and the time within which land could be sold.

The Chairman.—They are getting 2,000 cubic yards of moorum per day at present from Kandivji without making any special arrangements for increased transport facilities. Do you see any difficulty in bringing a larger quantity of moorum than 2,000 cubic yards—It all depends on the extra facilities made by the Railways. I am not prepared to express an opinion as to whether it is possible for the Railways to give more facilities. We are, however, assured by the Director of Development that it is not only possible but highly probable.

There are now two Railways converging into Bombay and you can get moorum by both of them?—I have not investigated the possibilities of getting moorum. Our report has made it clear that according to the statement of the Director of Development provided increased transport facilities are given on the B. and C. I. Railway he will be able to bring larger quantities of moorum after January.

Establishment charges depended on the quantity of work done. A certain fixed and irrevocable establishment had to be maintained whatever the quantity of work done. They had calculated interest at 6 per cent. Coming to the main recommendations of the Committee, the total expenditure on all works up to 1st July 1926 was Rs. 5,50,91,000. They estimated the realisable value of the plant, if sold at Rs. 25 lakhs.

It was true that this realisable value had originally been estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs, then reduced to Rs. 45 lakhs and that the Kay Committee had now further reduced it to Rs. 25 lakhs. They had discussed the point with the Director of Development, inspected the plant and had taken into account the difficulty of disposing of all such plant. They had assumed first that it would be difficult to get a buyer and secondly that it might have to be sold as scrap and even then might find difficulty in getting a buyer at all. He had personally some experience of selling second-hand machinery in times of depression, which justified his saying that the values realised on most occasions were negligible. Mr. Billimoria.—What is the scrap value of the dredgers and pipes?—I am not in a position to tell. I have no experience in these lines. The estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs covered also other plant and tools and railway material. To my mind it is a reasonable figure to take.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Asked as to whether he had any recommendations to make regarding the liquidation of the permanent liability on the Presidency. Mr. Kay replied that it was a separate question altogether. If the Back Bay scheme resulted in a heavy charge on the general revenues of the province it was going to be a serious matter. They were faced in this province, or were sure to be faced in the near future, with certain financial difficulties. They had got no expanding revenue and there was an ever-increasing demand for the nation-building departments. Some time ago the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had addressed Government on the matter. Asked whether in the opinion of the witness the Government of India should come to the help of this Presidency and give some remissions, the witness replied that the Chamber of Commerce had several times pressed for a revision of the general finances of the province. He agreed that Bombay was not having its just dues from the general revenues. He was doubtful if the position would improve even if the Meslon award was set aside. Coming to the committee's main conclusions, Mr. Kay agreed that with regard to block No. 8, on the present land value the reduction of the debt would be Rs.

169 lakhs and they had no hesitation therefore in urging that this block should be completed. With regard to block No. 1 their recommendation was that the sale of the building plots on that block would result in further reduction of the debt by Rs. 23.24 lakhs and on that basis they had come to the conclusion that this block also should be proceeded with.

Mr. Kay submitted to the Committee revised plans of blocks 1, 2 and 7 as prepared by Mr. Stanford, the acting Surveyor to Government. These plans had not been approved by the Government of Bombay, but they had been submitted to the Kay Committee in view of Government's decision not to build the Government office on block No. 2. It would be seen that in the revised plan Mr. Stanford had provided for filling in the whole of the land on the sea front. He had provided for a recreation ground and building site along the sea front which would be of considerable value.

Asked by Mr. Billimoria about the filling of block 7, Mr. Kay said it all depended on when they could dispose of the land. To his mind, a great misconception in regard to the Back Bay reclamation scheme was that too much attention had been paid to the cost of reclamation and not enough attention paid to the cost of development and to the question of throwing a large block of land on the market and the number of years it was going to take to sell that land and the price it was going to fetch. What was the good of creating too much land if they were not going to sell it. They knew that money at 6 per cent. doubled itself in 12 years. Block 7 would cost Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs and if they spent that sum they would be saddled with a debt of twice that sum in 12 years.

Proceeding, Mr. Kay said what was going to happen to the dredgers or what was going to happen to the Back Bay scheme as a whole were questions on which he was not prepared to express an opinion because they were not included in their terms of reference. In their report the Kay Committee had made it perfectly clear that their rates were based on the figures supplied by the Neilson Committee. They had given a warning in regard to block 2 because that block was not investigated by the Neilson Committee. Extreme caution was to be exercised before commencing that block. He was not prepared, either now or at any other time, to consider the Back Bay reclamation purely from the cost point of view.

WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT BY CONTRACTS.

In reply to the Chairman the witness said he was not in a position to go into the question of the future management of the Development Department. It needed a separate and careful investigation. As to the appointment of an advisory committee, his committee had suggested that it should be a body like the Improvement Trust or Port Trust. He was in favour of carrying out the work by contract as far as possible.

He would not proceed with any work of magnitude until they had disposed of the area reclaimed, and as demands for land arose they could take up the other schemes.

In reply to Sir Frederik Hopkinson witness produced maps showing the sales of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay during the last 15 years. They were prepared by the Superintendent of Land Records. He also tendered maps giving similar information, prepared by the Port Trust, Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality. He said his committee had fixed the land values on a consideration of several factors—future population, development, etc.

Sir Frederik: It appears to me that this valuable information has come to us more or less in an accidental manner?—It is in our report. It has not come to you as an accident.

Sir Frederik: I am not blaming you in any way, but if your report had not been presented to us now, we should not have had this information.

It is most essential information. There is already, and will be, available in the immediate future, a very large area of vacant land suitable for residential purposes?—Yes.

MR. DELVES EXAMINED

When the Committee met again in the afternoon, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust, was examined.

Mr. Delves said he was a member of the Advisory Committee and a signatory of the majority report. He was in Bombay for the last 23 years. There might be murmur in the places other than Kandivji, but it was not satisfactory, particularly that in the Salsette. The Improvement Trust were getting murum from a place 22 miles

(Continued on next Page.)

AN EYE-OPENER

EGYPTIAN LADY ON PAN-ISLAMISM

"SET YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER FIRST"

NAINITAL, Aug. 22.

In an interview with a representative of the Free Press of India, Miss Zakki Hanin Hamid-Sulaiman, the Egyptian lady educationalist, who is at present on a tour in India, stated that she thought the whole question of Hindu-Muslim tension was due to want of patriotism and lack of realisation that the country's cause lay in unity of effort and advised every Indian, irrespective of caste and creed to think of India's interests first. It was only in a free country that the people could practise their religion happily and freely.

A WORD TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Miss Hanin did not approve of the fostering of pan-Islamic extra-territorial sentiment on religious grounds. She thought every Indian should work for his country first. Muslims she said, need not cultivate their feeling of pan-Islamism, because, Islam itself provided for bringing together of Muslim people of the world through the Hajj. It was perfectly true that Islam as a religion, encouraged a feeling of universal brotherhood, and looked upon the whole world as one home. But in our own homes each individual had his own room and the Muslim could look upon his special country as his own private room. If he looked upon the whole world as his home, thus he was bound to look to the interests of his own special part of the Universe.

CO-EDUCATION.

Asked if she believed in co-education of boys and girls or whether girls should have separate education institutions in India, Miss Hanin observed:

"So far, after much research, the psychologists and educationists have come to the conclusion that co-education was the best education. In the early stages of co-education the mistake was made of inaugurating co-education at the college and university stage. Of course separating boys and girls in educational institutions from the beginning and then bringing them together without previous preparation just at an age when they were becoming conscious of the difference of sex brought about undesirable results. These results set people in general against co-education, but co-education, to be really beneficial, should be started from the very earliest stages, so that the child coming from home, where naturally there were children of both sexes found no difference in school but only a continuation of the home life.

Miss Hanin regretted that she could not stay long in India. She had her mission to perform at home. She had no idea of the vast need for social and educational reform that existed in India today and she humbly believed that, coming as a sympathetic outsider and having good of the eastern world very near at heart, she had been able to awaken a feeling that need, specially in the youth of the country. India would find it very difficult to achieve anything unless the people seriously thought of raising the social status of their women and realised the extremely important part which the woman played in the building up of any nation.

THAT PERNICIOUS PURDAH.

She was glad that the 'purdah' system existing in India was losing ground even though very slightly. It was a very abhorrent system, because by shutting up women in that way the Indian Muslims and Hindus had crippled their physical and mental energies. They had turned women into slaves rather than companions. It was the mother that inspired love of freedom and independence very early in the heart of the child. She hoped that her Indian brothers would realise the terrible harm that this pernicious system was doing to the cause of India and give their girls better education, physically by preventing child marriage and mentally by bringing them in contact with other mentalities.

REAL TEACHINGS OF ISLAM.

Speaking as a Muslim who had studied Islamic teachings from very early childhood, she decried any man to prove that Islam as a religion deprived women of the right of liberty and education. Islam gave women every right to personal freedom, to inheritance, to education, to choice in marriage, to public work and other privileges that men had reserved for themselves until the present day.—Free Press.

SECOND ONLY TO AMERICA.

INDIA'S RANK IN COTTON GROWING COUNTRIES.

AMRAOTI, August 22.

At the opening on Saturday at Ellichpur of the Vidarbha Mills Berar Ltd., Mr. Y. G. Deshpande speaking on behalf of the Managing Agents, pointed out that India, a country of agriculturists, ranked next only to America for cotton growing tracts. Of the fifty lacs of bales of cotton produced in India, only twenty-five were exported to the Delhi Session.

Mr. Deshpande pointed out that the Government had taken the cotton growing industry lately taken to cotton cultivation and the time might come when Indian cotton would find no demand elsewhere. The consequent fall in the price of cotton would be a serious matter for the agriculturist and the consumption of the entire produce of India in India was possible only by means of the mill industry. Putting the value of the rupee at 1s. 6d. as suggested by the majority of the Currency Commission would favour the English merchant and to counteract economic exploitation. Indians ought to purchase Indian goods though at times they might be a little dearer and less fine than foreign. Seth Motilal Manekchand then formally opened the spinning department of the mills. These present included Sir M. V. Joshi, Mr. K. S. Jatar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Rao Bahadur Brahman Rao Sahib R. M. Khare, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Mr. L. C. and Mr. G. V. Deshmukh.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT CHECKMATED.

(Continued from page 7)

India's public finances in order and maintain such stability as was possible in the rupee prices. He did not think history would fail to attribute considerable credit to the Government of India's management of the currency in the years from 1921 to 1926.

AFTER FIVE YEARS—A PLEASING PROSPECT!

All this was now changed and they were now at last in a position to look ahead. And just as the Horechell Committee led after five or six years to a definite substitution of a sterling exchange standard, with stable exchange in the place of the old mono-metallic silver standard with the violently fluctuating rupee, so would the Hilton Young Commission lead them, within five years, onwards from that transition exchange standard of the last thirty years to a real gold standard with gold and not silver rupee as the standard of value, and the basis for legal tender currency. It was tempting, continuing remarked Sir Basil, to dwell on the main recommendations of the Commission. They offered India, a prospect of real gold standard with the currency and banking reserves of the country at last amalgamated under the control of a single authority, independent of the Government, in undisputed management of India's currency and credit policies and of Indian money market. They offered India, moreover, the quickest practicable means of advance, if she so desired, to a gold currency.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT'S GOLD CURRENCY PLAN.

Sir Basil did not entirely agree with the Commission's criticism of the gold standard with a gold currency plan of the Finance Department. It had been called the Blackett Plan though he did not disclaim a fair share of credit for the plan. But in justice to other members of the Finance Department, and particularly to Mr. Denning, Controller of Currency, he acknowledged publicly they too deserved a fair share of credit for the initiation and elaboration of the plan. Sir Basil, however, admitted that the risk of the plan, particularly in its effect on the silver market, was formidable, and he was convinced after reading the evidence placed before the Commission that in the absence, particularly of American collaboration in carrying the plan through, the Commission was right in adopting a more cautious method of progression.

The Commission's plan was not very dissimilar from the Finance Department's up to the end of stage one, but the Commission stopped at that stage and left it for the future to decide whether gold currency he had at some later date.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

The report of the Commission was really unanimous except on two points. One of these was a major point reacting on the whole of the rest of the Commission's proposal, namely the question of a bank to control the currency and reserve. On this point he found, differences of opinion were not irreconcilable. The other point of difference did not materially affect the main structure of the Commission's proposals namely, whether the ratio of exchange be 1/6 or 1/4. This in the final analysis was a minor matter though it was a matter of immediate and indeed vital importance to the interests of India, and unlike the question of the bank, it was directly under consideration in the bill before them. The bill was purely a transitional measure to have effect during the short period of years. The big legislative measures ultimately resulting from the report would be of vastly greater importance.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The major recommendations of the Commission, involved details of far-reaching importance, such as the question of a Reserve Bank and controversy of bank notes into gold bullion, and not silver rupee. These matters would require an intensive study by Government and the people before the final conclusions were formulated. The bill now before the House was transitional, but it pointed a way from the pre-war exchange standard to a new gold bullion standard to which, if India so desired, a gold currency might eventually be grafted, so that the standard would then be currency standard. The gold bullion standard nevertheless offered India a currency standard, in no way inferior and in no essential feature different from the currency standards of the great western countries, particularly, England and the U. S. A.

Sir Basil Blackett, after these preliminary remarks, turned to the specific features of the bill which, he said, was introduced directly in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. It was not a final legislative measure. Indeed, he would himself have some hesitation in advocating the acceptance of a bill which was only a first step towards the final goal. He supported the gold points of any fixed ratio, and still more acceptance of the gold bullion standard, unless he were assured that control of the currency and credit policy, and of banking and currency reserves, was to be united in one responsible authority other than Government.

And here Sir Basil Blackett made an impassioned appeal to the house and to the country. He was actually conscious of an unhappy atmosphere of suspicion surrounding the currency controversies in India. He had himself been the victim of this suspicion inherited from a previous period. He deplored it though he did not understand its origin or undertake cases from which it had sprung. He could only say, that since he had arrived in India, he had according to his conscience and judgment striven to his utmost in the advice he had tendered to Govern-

ment to serve the financial interests of India and of India alone (applause).

AN IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

Government were perfectly prepared for criticism that some other line of policy would have been or would be preferable, and would be ready to defend Government action, and at the same time admit that their critics were equally sincere in advocating a different policy. The honesty of Government intention should be accepted. They were now at the beginning of discussions of actions to be taken on the Report which he regarded as epoch-making. "Many obstacles great and small will emerge in our path towards a new and better currency system for India. I do earnestly beg for friendly collaboration untarnished by unworthy suspicion or bitter accusations. If we can but believe in mutual good faith where we honestly differ, we are half way to agreement. On the question of the ratio, irreconcilable differences seem to exist. Let us fight the matter out, if we must fight, with whole-hearted pugnacity, but do let us avoid hitting below the belt on either side. I repudiate as utterly baseless the suggestion that 1/4d is the Indian view and 1/6d is the non-Indian view. Both sides believe their point of view to be based on the true interests of India as a whole. Let us accept this as our starting point and not prejudice the issue by accusations of partiality or of disloyalty to India. If India is to secure immense benefits derivable from the report, it is an unique opportunity that the Report offers for the crossing of the rubicon from exchange standard to a gold standard is not to let slip, our united efforts are essential. If we dissipate them now in dealing with this initial question of ratio, our discord may result in the prize being snatched from our grasp" (applause). Though the bill was an interim measure, its provisions, when passed into law, would mean a great step forward in the matter of currency standard.

WHAT THE NEW RATIO MEANS.

Sir Basil referred to the criticism of the Commission most of which would be found in his evidence that since the rupee broke loose from its moorings in 1920 and an effort to stabilize it failed, India had in fact had no currency standard at all. It was generally agreed that the fixing of a new ratio must be preceded by an authoritative enquiry. This was, therefore, the earliest opportunity that had arisen for fixing the new moorings at which the rupee may safely be anchored. But, the Finance Member emphasised the bill did more than fix the new ratio. It proposed to impose for the first time on a currency authority the statutory obligation to maintain the rupee within those moorings. A statutory obligation the absence of which was severely commented on by the Commission. The most important provision of his bill, therefore, was placing statutory obligation on the Government of India, so long as it remained the currency authority, to put gold at a fixed parity of the rupee, and to sell gold or gold exchange at their option at upper and lower gold points corresponding to that fixed parity. These provisions automatically gave India what she never had before, namely, a standard definitely linked to gold, by statutory enactment. It would no longer be within the power of the currency authority to let exchange stray away from the fixed rate, while in the system as it existed before war, there was no statutory obligation on the Government to prevent the rupee falling below the fixed rate. India, when this bill became law, would have definitely advanced on to a statutory currency standard, and for the first time since the closing of the mints to silver in 1893. The Commission lay great stress on this recommendation as to the transition period as being the essence of their proposals. The bill was to give effect to the recommendation for immediate action modifying in a statutory form the public announcement already made by Government of its acceptance of the obligation.

NEED OF FIXING THE RUPEE.

Statutory enforcement of this obligation was the first and main purpose of the bill, and obviously Government could not undertake this obligation without having accepted the gold parity of the rupee fixed by statute. It was, therefore, necessary to fix the rupee at some new rate, and the rate chosen was that recommended by the Commission subject to a dissenting minute. He would discuss at a later stage why Government had accepted the rate of 1s. 6d. The principle of the Bill was not dependent on what the rate should be. The principle was that the time had come when a stable and effective rate should be fixed in place of the ineffective rate of 2s. It was true some people were still afraid of stabilizing exchange, and in this respect the Finance Member quoted observations of the Commission that "a stable exchange is inestimable as a practical boon, and should not be sacrificed or postponed for the sake of a security that is so absolute as to be obtainable in the practical world." The cry all over India, continued Sir Basil, was for stability, and the sooner exchange rate was finally fixed the better for improved economic affairs these reports are of value to what Maulana Shaikat Ali to Athens. It is suspected that it may have

DEMONITIZATION OF SOVEREIGNS

The instability brought losses and only speculator and profiteer gained by it at the expense of both the producer and the consumer. He did not want to discuss the rate now. He only emphasised that the stability of the rupee ensured by statute was desirable, and desirable at once. The two principles he had enunciated were the principles of the bill. Every other provision was subsidiary. He explained briefly the clauses of the bill. Clauses two and three fixed the exchange rate at 1/6 and demonitized the sovereigns and the half sovereign. It might be asked: "Why take away the legal tender character of the sovereign? Why not let it be the legal tender at Rs. 120 per sovereign instead of Rs. 10 at present?" The clause with regard to the sovereign had to be revised, but if they had left the sovereign to legal tender at the new rate, they would be acting against the recommendation

of the Commission who held that the obligation to sell gold bars for all purposes, which was an essential feature of the gold bullion standard, made it impossible to have any gold coin as legal tender without risking the stability of the new system which the Commission recommended. He hoped later to satisfy the House that this demonitization was a necessary one.

Sir Purnshottamas, though he was against demonitization, had viewed with difference his inability to see eye to eye with the other members. Sir Basil, therefore, emphasised that in voting that the bill be taken into consideration the House would not be prejudging the action on the clause fixing the ratio, but would only be agreeing to the principle that the time had come to stabilize exchange and impose statutory obligation on Government regarding the maintaining rate within gold points. He did not want to duplicate discussion by speaking on the ratio proposed by the bill. He wanted, however, to reply to the accusation of precipitancy in bringing this question before the House. As against this it had been recognized in quarters not usually on the Government side that Government was to be congratulated for giving the Assembly the earliest opportunity of considering the question. What would those who accused them of precipitancy have said if they had waited till the Delhi Session? Government had been justly accused in the minute of dissent of deliberately presenting the commission with a "fait accompli." He would defend Government against this accusation when they discussed the clause. A full explanation of how this "de facto" rate came into being was to be found in his evidence before the Commission.

PLEA FOR GOVT'S HASTE.

Even Sir Purnshottamas admitted categorically in unanimity with the Commission that if prices in India have to a proportionate degree adjusted themselves to 1/6, that rate must be adhered to. But Sir Purnshottamas maintained that the prices had not so adjusted themselves and, therefore, it was not too late to adopt his pet figure of 1/5. Now it was clearly incumbent on Government on the issue of the report to prevent wild fluctuations and unhealthy speculation in exchange by announcing their intention between the publication and carrying of the legislation. "What would have been said of us if we had deliberately ignored, flouted, insulted the legislature? Can the torrent of accusation gathering force and rolling fast in the House and in the press if we had quietly expressed our intention to maintain the ratio of 1/6 without asking for any expression of opinion from the legislature from August to February. It was clearly unthinkable that we should do otherwise than we have done." Further, the bill was in direct accordance with the very strong recommendation of the Commission for an interim action on these lines forthwith. It was, moreover, obviously in the interest of India that the market should not remain in uncertainty a moment longer than necessary, that the busy season ahead should not be hampered by hesitations and doubts and an instability that was no longer avoidable. Whether might be said of the proposals of the Bill, it was unjust to accuse Government of precipitancy. He recognized the time since the issue of the report had not been as long as the members would have desired. Government also would have found it more convenient to have greater leisure for framing their conclusions, considering their procedure, and would have been glad to come with a complete statement of their views on the Commission's recommendations as a whole, and thus avoid the accusation of a piecemeal legislation. Government did all it could to minimise the inconvenience by publishing the Bill on the 7th August, thus making it available to the public a few days earlier than otherwise would have been the case. Once the report was issued no option remained but to announce that pending consultations with the Legislature Government would maintain the ratio at 1/6 and once this announcement was made it was essential that the period before consultation took place be as short as could reasonably be arranged. It was true that during the next six months Government action would in all probability be to prevent rising above 1s. 6 1/2d as in 1924 and 1925 and that fall was unlikely. No question of the sale of sterling would arise during that period, but they could not leave the market indefinitely with the threat hanging over it, that suddenly the ratio may be altered overnight from 1/6 to 1/4 as a result of vote in the Assembly. This was a serious threat for all engaged in business transactions dependent on exchange. A change from 1/6 to 1/4 would be a sudden and catastrophic fall. Clearly, therefore, Government had no option but to bring the subject at once before the legislature. Some amendments on the order now involved the postponement of the Bill till another session. At this stage he would only say that Government fully recognized the strength of the desire in the various quarters of the House to secure ample time for a considered judgment.

SUMMING UP.

Summing up he said: "Three questions are before you for decision at this stage. Do the House think that the time has come to stabilize the rupee at a ratio which will be once by statutory and effective? Do they wish to impose a statutory obligation never before imposed on the currency authority to maintain the ratio thus fixed in all circumstances and do they wish immediate legislative action to be taken in advance of the consideration of other recommendations in the report? It is the unanimous recommendation of the Currency Commission that

ARTS MUSEUM FOR AHMEDABAD.

A PUBLIC DEMAND.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

A public meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Mrs. Vidyavagari Ramanbhai to request the Municipality to open an Industrial and Arts Museum in Ahmedabad. The president said that Ahmedabad was noted for its arts and crafts specimens which deserved to be collected in a museum.—A.P.

KAY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

from Bombay on the G. I. P. Railway, while the Kandivli quarries were 13 miles away. About the Kay report, he said, his personal opinion was that the prices for land in blocks Nos. 1 and 2 might be put down a little higher. They were, he said, guided by the Neilson Committee's report. He was a surveyor and he had much experience of constructional work. He doubted very much whether dry-filling could be done at a rate much below that given by Neilson Committee. If the rates were altered the Committee's figures would also require alterations. On the figures given by the Chairman it was possible to do the filling at about 420 lakhs for filling 28 millions of yards. He took it from the Chairman that the filling could be done for about 5 crores at the most if dry filling were adopted. He agreed with the recommendation of the Committee: "We do not think that the early prosecution of the whole scheme is a financial proposition." It would be an advantage to have more land in the city, and perhaps individual trade might be more profitable, but he did not know whether trade would improve or not. He did not think it was proper that the land should be filled in, and kept unused. The house rents in Bombay were higher than in London, he said. His personal opinion was that the land in block No. 1 would fetch about Rs. 75 and in No. 2 about 60 on the average and the period of 20 years for disposing of the land which the Committee had allowed was on the liberal side, as they might be able to dispose of it much earlier. About Block No. 7 he thought it was a hopeless proposition, and perhaps the land there might bring them about Rs. 25 on the average. His own opinion was that blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be filled in and they should then see if there was a further demand before going on with the other reclamations. He did not think the P. W. D. could take up the work now as they had no experience. The Kay Committee had stated that the Advisory Committee should be given more powers, in the same way as the Improvements Committee and the Port Trust Committees.

To Mr. S. B. Billimoria: He had signed the majority report, and the Committee had considered all the figures put before it.

On page 2 of the report you say that the Sub-Committee cannot avoid the conclusion that Government might well have exercised greater prudence in these matters and at the same time as Sir G. Buchanan was an expert adviser etc. the Sub-Committee are of opinion that the main responsibility rests with him for the difficulties with which the Government are confronted. You still adhere to that opinion—I do.

In paragraph 12 you say: "Having satisfied ourselves that a loss on the scheme is inevitable." Do you still adhere to that opinion? "The Government might have done to improve the output of the dredger or money can be got at a lower rate."

Unless something extraordinary is done you are faced with an extraordinary loss, and, therefore, you recommend the filling in of blocks 1, 2 and 8?—Yes.

Was there a demand for reclamation in 1913 and for what class of people? It was for rich class of people.

How many rich people exist in Bombay who can utilise or take advantage of the land on the Back Bay Reclamation?—The witness was heard to say that in 1913 there was hardly an Indian to be found on the new Marine Lines but now there was hardly a European living there and that showed there was a growing demand on the part of Indians for modern sanitary dwellings.

He could not answer the question whether year after year 400 new tenants would come in with offers to buy up land at Rs. 50 to 60. He thought it would take five years to dispose of the land in block No. 1. They expected to start road-making in 1928-29 and complete it in 1930-31 and they expected to receive receipts from 1929-30. Prices of building materials had gone down and that would encourage people to build. He did not want block No. 7 to be filled with dredger, and they might have to investigate the matter further before coming to a definite decision in the matter. Three factors induced him to accept the scheme in the beginning, namely the moderate estimate, the period in which the scheme was to be completed and lastly pressing demand for land from all classes. He then thought that Bombay was growing to be a centre for Mesopotamia and other places, and they had even some aeroplanes then.

MR WALCHAND RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand then gave some evidence. First of all he wanted to refute a statement made by Mr. Nariman in his written statement submitted to the Committee, which was printed in that day's 'Chronicle.' On page 11 there was a paragraph with the heading "Other instances of favouritism." That para said bricks were purchased by Executive Engineer Mehta

Construction he repudiated that statement and challenged Mr. Nariman to produce evidence. As a matter of fact they were never on the favoured list of the Development Department. On the contrary they had received extremely little business from that Department. He requested the Committee that unless a witness was able to substantiate his statements, he should not be allowed to give publicity to them. Continuing he said well-known contractors of Bombay were not given much business, and people who were not known at all were given all the work. He was not aware that any advantage was gained by giving work to such people. For the first two years none of the contractors knew how the Back Bay tenders were given out. He himself was not aware of having received any enquiries for such things. Mr. Billimoria: Were disappointed con-

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SIMLA.

IMPORTANT MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is meeting at four in the afternoon on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and will continue on the 26th and 27th at Pandit Motilal Nehru's room in Cecil Hotel. In addition to the confirmation of candidates for the Assembly and the Council of State, the Committee is also likely to discuss various and means to solve the Hindu-Muslim differences.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

There seems to be no foundation in the rumour that Lala Lajpat Rai has resigned the membership of the Swaraj Party. The Independent and Swarajists are meeting today to settle upon a united course of action in regard to the Currency Bill which is coming up for discussion on Monday. It is understood that if they are in a majority they will try to put in an amendment that the Exchange ratio should be fixed at 16 pence a rupee otherwise they will try to have the motion adjourned to some other day.—Free Press.

SWARAJ PARTY & COMING ELECTIONS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S ATTITUDE.

SIMLA, August 23.

There has been some speculation regarding Lala Lajpat Rai's attitude towards the Swaraj Party and the coming elections, and it is learned from a reliable source that he is of opinion that the present situation in the country demands that the coming elections should not be fought on purely party lines. He would suggest that considering the great importance of the next three years, the most competent and the most trustworthy men of all communities should be elected to all the Legislatures and particularly to the Assembly, the proportions fixed for Muslims and Non-Muslims not being disturbed and that as far as possible the candidates should be selected by agreement by a Joint Election Board to consist of a few of the foremost men in the country's public life under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi.

Lala Lajpat Rai does not propose the abolition of the existing parties or even their amalgamation at this juncture although he is of the opinion that the Responsivists and Swarajists should unite on the basis of the Saharnati Pact. He believes that such action would produce an excellent effect everywhere and he hopes the proposal will receive much support.—A. P.

BERAR RESPONSIVE PARTY.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

YEOTMAL, August 23.

A meeting of the Selection Board of the Berar Responsive Party met last evening and selected the following candidates for the seats named:—Mr. M. P. Kolho, M.L.C. (Yeotmal East Rural); Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, M.L.A. (Aurangabad Central Rural); Mr. Trimbakrao Deshmukh Akola (Murtizapur Rural); Mr. J. B. Sane, M.L.C. (Basin Mangrul Rural); Mr. Unmeshing Thakur, M.L.C. (Akot Bahapur); Hon. Mr. Y. M. Kale (Chikhli Medkar Rural); Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C. (Berar Landholders Constituency). The Board will meet again today to consider further applications.—A. P.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

YEOTMAL, August 23.

A meeting of the Standing Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening. Mr. M. S. Aney presiding. The preceding meeting held at Akola called for applications from intending Congress candidates in the coming elections by August 14th but as no application had been received by that date the Standing Council passed a resolution asking the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee if it is necessary to extend the time for the receipt of applications.—A. P.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

MADHAPORE "COOLIE" CASE.

SILHET, Aug. 22.

In the Madhapore Coolie Case the majority of jurors found the accused Wilson guilty under Section 358 I.P.C. and the minority under Section 325. The judges accepting the majority verdict convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200.—A. P.

tractors agitating at any time?—In the first place rejection of tenders does not disappoint us because then we shall be making ourselves miserable for nothing, and then we are accustomed to such a thing. "The Times of India" has always been

Ignored. Department and among the of the public agitation to disappointed contractors and the people with similar other grievances. This is in one of the leaders of "The Times of India."

Sir Frederick: You do not take it seriously?—But there are many people who take the "Times" seriously!

Continuing the witness said about Rs. 5/10 per brass would be a fair rate for filling the blocks with murrum. The murrum would be brought from a distance of 14 miles to 19 miles maximum.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee published in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 21st just the name of one of the witnesses has been given out as "P. J. Roderick." The correct name of the witness is "D. D. Roderick."

THE NEXT ELECTIONS

POLLING IN NOVEMBER

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

The programme of the coming Elections for the Bombay Legislative Council has now been settled. The Council will be dissolved on August 31 and the Elections will be held on September 6. The last day for the nomination of candidates is September 18 and the scrutiny of nominations for constituencies other than the Presidency European constituency will take place on September 20, while for the Presidency European constituency the scrutiny will take place on September 24.

Polling days have been fixed as follows:— For Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan constituencies excluding Bombay City (Muhammadan), November 9; for Bombay City Muhammadan constituency, November 13; for (a) European and University constituencies, November 10; (b) Landholders' constituencies, November 15; for Commerce and Industry constituencies, November 12. The counting of votes will take place on November 12 in so far as the Bombay City non-Muhammadan constituencies are concerned; while for other non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan constituencies (excluding Bombay City Muhammadan) the date is November 20; for Bombay City Muhammadan constituency, November 15; for Bombay City European constituency, November 18; for Presidency European, Landholders and University constituencies, November 25; and for Commerce and Industry constituencies, November 15.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

In connection with the above programme the electoral rules bearing on the qualifications of candidates and the procedure for nomination are embodied in the Bombay Electoral Manual. A general summary is given below:—

The sex disqualification for election has now been removed by the necessary regulation made by Government consequent on the recent decision of the Legislative Council, and women are now eligible for election. A person shall not, therefore, be ineligible for election as a member of the Council unless:—

- he or she is not a British subject; or
- he is already a member of another legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act and has made the oath or affirmation as such member; or
- having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practicing as such by an order of a competent court and the disqualification has not been removed by Government; or
- he has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or
- he is under 25 years of age; or
- he is an undischarged bankrupt; or
- being a discharged bankrupt has not obtained from the court a certificate that the bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

Note:—A subject of any State in India is not ineligible for election or disqualified for nomination as a member of the Council by reason only of not being a British subject.

IMPRISONMENT.

Moreover, a person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one year is subsisting shall not be eligible for election for a period of five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence, unless the offender has been pardoned or, the disqualification removed.

A person who is convicted of an Election offence punishable with an imprisonment

for a term exceeding six months or is after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed to try an election petition reported as guilty of any of the corrupt practices such as undue influence, bribery, etc., will not be eligible for election for 5 years from the date of such conviction or of the finding by the Commissioners. Again, a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any of the other minor corrupt practices such as payment for conveyances, hire and use of public conveyances, incurring unauthorised expenditure, etc., is also disqualified for three years.

A person who in respect of his previous candidature at an election to any legislative body has failed to lodge a return of the election expenses within the prescribed time will not be eligible for election for 3 years. This rule disqualifies also the candidate's Election Agent.

All these disqualifications relating to election offences can, however, be removed by Government.

THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS. In order to be eligible to represent a general constituency, that is, a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan or European constituency, a candidate must be registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other constituency in the Province, and have resided in the constituency or in a division, any part of which is included in the constituency, for a period of 6 months immediately preceding the last day fixed for the nomination of candidates in the constituency.

In the case of a Muhammadan, non-Muhammadan or European constituency he must himself be a Muhammadan, non-Muhammadan or European as the case may be.

For the purpose of this section the City of Bombay shall be deemed to be a division. The above proviso, however, does not render ineligible for election any person who has held office as a Minister within the period of 6 months referred to.

No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council to represent a special constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency, e.g. Landholders, University or Commerce and Industry constituency.

PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATION.

The procedure with regard to nominations is as follows:—

On or before the date appointed each candidate shall either in person, or by his proposer and seconder together, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., deliver to the Returning Officer or to such other person as may be authorised, the nomination paper completed in the prescribed form (a specimen copy is given in the Bombay Electoral Rules, copies of which can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Town Hall, Bombay) subscribed by the candidate himself as assenting to the nomination and by two persons as proposer and seconder whose names are registered on the Electoral Roll of the constituency.

Every nomination paper must include a declaration by the candidate appointing himself or some other qualified person as his election agent for the election, and no candidate will be deemed to be duly nominated, unless such declaration is delivered along with the nomination paper.

A candidate can withdraw his nomination before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day succeeding that appointed for the scrutiny of nominations, but a candidate who has once withdrawn his nomination cannot cancel the withdrawal or be re-nominated a candidate for the same election.

DEPOSIT OF RS. 250.

On or before the date appointed for the nomination of candidates each candidate must deposit with the Returning Officer a sum of Rs. 250 in cash, or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit is made. If he withdraws his candidature or dies before the commencement of the poll, the deposit will be returned to him or his legal representatives. If a candidate is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed, in the case of a constituency returning one or two members, one-eighth of the total number of votes polled or, in the case of a constituency returning more than two members, one-eighth of the total number of votes polled divided by the number of members to be elected, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

Any candidate who has been elected, but whose seat is declared vacant owing to his failure to make the oath or affirmation prescribed, will forfeit the deposit. Provided that if a candidate is duly nominated at a general election in more than one constituency, not more than one of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned and the remainder shall be forfeited to Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

TIELMAN ROOS'S BLUSTER

PROSPECTS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 9. Mr. Tielman Roos, the present Minister of the Justice, is the most irresponsible Minister South Africa has ever had. His name who will keep his own party, sometimes even his own colleagues in the Cabinet in the dark, and speak out any hasty things which may be detrimental to the country's interests. He is the man who has attempted to-day to defeat the objects of the ensuing Round Table Conference by his mischievous outbursts against the Indians when the whole of South Africa would have probably responded to the memorable statement on 23rd April of Dr. Mahan who appealed to "the good sense, discretion and patriotism" of the members of the Parliament in regard to discussion of the Asiatic problem. Speaking at Lydenburg in Transvaal on 13th July Mr. Roos touched on the Asiatic problem and said:

"It would be their own fault if they allowed the Indians to remain in the country to the detriment of the white population. The Government would see to it that the Indians in the Transvaal and elsewhere in the Union would be made harmless, and the country would be made safe for the Europeans and their children, so ensuring a White South Africa for the future."

Again addressing an open air meeting at Ohrigstad, the Minister stated that: "The Government had declared its policy, and that policy would be carried out."

The next day he delivered a speech far more outspoken at Machadodorp and said: "He still felt as he had always felt. The Conference was now to be held by Dr. Mahan to arrive at a solution of the question, but if no solution was reached then he, for one, held that those Asiatics whom it was possible to repatriate should be repatriated after payment of compensation. The others remaining here 'should be placed' in the bazaar where they would be allowed to trade with each other, but we can not allow the Asiatics to get the trade of South Africa into their hands, and thus rob a large section of young South Africa of its future prospects."

"A Shallow Piece of Hypocrisy."

Commenting on the recent utterances of Mr. Roos "The Rand Daily Mail" (Johannesburg) rebukes the Minister for his unbecomingly pinpricks calculated to disturb the favourable atmosphere for the conference and remarks:

"The Conference, therefore, represents, as Dr. Mahan further said, an honest endeavour to arrive at a real, effective and amicable solution of the Indian problem. Obviously, it is an admission that the Government is not wedded irrevocably to the whole of the policy laid down in the Bill, but is willing to discuss the position with a view to possible modifications. Unless that were so, the holding of a conference would be a shallow piece of hypocrisy and insincerity on the part of the Government."

Some one, presumably an Indian, signing himself 'Independent', takes the Minister to task and deals with the Indian point of view as follows:—

"I am very positive that South Africa does not want to embitter the feelings between India and South Africa, and is as eager to arrive at an honourable solution of the Asiatic problem as India herself. Then why this breach of faith on the part of the Minister of Justice?"

"India has yielded on all points to South Africa, not on account of South Africa's power, but from an earnest desire to solve by all possible means what they call the Asiatic question and arrive at an amicable understanding. India accepted the very controversial formula of settling the Asiatic question in South Africa on the basis of 'a maintenance of the western standards of life by just and legitimate means.' India accepted the holding of the Round Table Conference in South Africa in spite of the whole of India's desire to hold it in India. All this she did with a sincere wish not to split the Empire, but to maintain the friendly relations with South Africa."

"What is South Africa's reward? Is it as Mr. Roos says: 'not to allow the Indians to remain in the country' or 'to deport each and every coolie-trader for a breach of insolvency act, however slight it may be', or that 'the Indian population will be reduced to irreducible minimum'?"

Certainly, if Mr. Roos' view be the view of Union of South Africa's Government, then it is very deplorable and at the same time faithless towards India and her own word.

A Trade Representative to India?

The local "Rand Daily Mail", in a sub-leader headed "The Better Way with India", to-day congratulates the Government of South Africa for accepting the invitation from the India Government to send a South African Deputation to India and suggests as follows:—

"At the same time, we cannot help thinking that the Government would be well advised also to send a trade representative to India. Although the cables state that the Raj has accepted a recommendation of the Tariff Board that the imposition of a con-

servating duty on South African coal is inadvisable in the present circumstances, there was a minority report in favour of such a duty. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that last year India occupied the foremost place among the British Dominions in regard to the Union's imports, and of them all was the best market for S. African produce. Investigation on the spot may easily lead to better trade, just as the dispatch of a deputation should materially help to solve the Asiatic question. At any rate, the matter is one which deserves serious attention."

India should be on her guard before giving any guarantees to South Africa as long as the solution of the Indian question is not made in favour of Indians in South Africa.

Colour Bar Controversy.

The passage of the Colour Bar Bill has created a bitter controversy among the people and the members of the Cabinet especially Messrs. Roos, Cresswell and Boydell have toured the country to explain the Government point of view. The Churches have become the target of sharp criticism on account of their courageous stand on behalf of the Natives. The Natives are also indignant, and there is a movement on foot to hold a Non-European Conference to protest strongly against the Bill. The Indians in South Africa have been disappointed with the attitude taken up by Mr. Syed Raza Ali in connection with this Bill in India. He seems to ignore the fact that not less than 6,000 Indians are affected by this inhuman Bill which stamps the stigma of inferiority on the civilised nation of Indians. On the other hand, the Indians in South Africa have been much gratified to see the rejoinders of Mahatma Gandhi and Dinabandhu C. P. Andrews. India cannot sit still as long as this grave insult to her Nationality remains on the Statute Book.

NEW REGIME IN KOLHAPUR.

(Continued from page 6.)

higher education of High school education is equally deplorable. The late Maharaja tried to settle the Rajwade College by handing it over to the Arya-Samajists. The Maharaja had an axe to grind. His mysterious object in handing over a decently well conducted institution to a body of people entirely foreign, unfamiliar with local conditions, unacquainted with the traditions of the place and unconversant with the hopes and aspirations of the College students, was to materialise himself and the Arya-Samajists must feel thankful for the same. Whatever that may be the College is now taken over by the State. With the Rao Bahadur raise the efficiency of the College by appointing qualified men, (non-Brahmins, of course?) The Diwan was once a professor in this College and it is his duty to re-suscitate it with vigour and intelligence. The College residency has fallen for years together. Can this not be reconstructed? The Rao Bahadur can confine admission to this residency to non-Brahmin students only. Let the Diwan make it solely a non-Brahmin institution. Nobody will complain about this. Let him, however, try to elevate the intellectual calibre of the non-Brahmin classes. He has got unlimited power, unlimited resources. Let him make every effort to raise the intellectual level of the non-Brahmins. Equip them with attainments to compare with the virile Brahmins in the race of life. The passport of being born non-Brahmin would not avail these classes for ever. It would be most humiliating to them to claim special privileges on the score of birth without trying to acquire any intellectual superiority. The late Maharaja did the negative part of extirpating the Brahmins and their influence from the State. Will Rao Bahadur Lathe with his energy and vigour inaugurate an era of positive work of raising the efficiency of non-Brahmin classes in the Kolhapur State? And this would be a great achievement far more solid than the advertisement through the officially financed publicity bureau.

The Curse of Racism.

The late Maharaja gave 'sanads' only to unqualified people and he created a host of incompetent pleaders, who are proving a bane to the litigant world. Now that new laws have come into force, will the Diwan try to wipe out this 'pseudo' class of pleaders and improve the judiciary? Will the Diwan see to the necessity of raising the pay of judicial officers and the so-called counsellors and of the Subordinate Services also? It is, however, extremely doubtful that with an enormous outlay on the race-course how much money the Diwan would find to devote to purposes of public utility department. Will the Diwan muster courage to tell his master that he is ruining the State by this vice of the race-course? Will the Diwan publish an accurate account of the expenditure on the Khagis and on the Races, and the proportion which this bears to the State income? The Recruiting Court and the Inquiry Bench which were like the Star Chamber have inflicted untold misery over hundreds of State subjects. People were forcibly evicted under the edicts of these inquisitorial courts and transfer of property took place in a most outrageous manner. Could not the Rao Bahadur use his resourceful talents to remedy this great wrong which has disturbed tenures violently and brought on destruction to hundreds of families? The majority of the sufferers at the hands of these inquisitorial courts have been non-Brahmins. If R. B. Lathe can remedy this great injustice he will acquire the lasting gratitude. He was the champion of the Deccan Rayats once.

The same is the lamentable story about the improper acquisition of properties of poor and helpless subjects by the State. These are burning grievances in the Kolhapur State.

Any one who passes through the exchange of Kolhapur will realise that he is treading on the site of a city devastated by an earthquake. In the frenzy of widening the roads without any definite scheme of town-planning houses have been pulled down. Adequate compensation has not been given. One fails to see the necessity of any haste in this action. If a definite town-planning scheme had been chalked out, not capriciously but for sanitary betterment of the town and if reasonable compensation had been offered, and the spirit of town-planning act had been followed the zeal of the Diwan would have been appreciated. But the procedure which has now been adopted unmistakably proves that there is no rule of law

under the autocratic government of the Kolhapur Darbar.

His Opportunity.

Instead, therefore, of removing the fundamental causes of unrest and discontent if the Diwan merely tinkers with the problem by make-believe reforms it would be a sheer waste of the opportunity which fortune has conferred on him.

The Police Department also needs overhauling. The mere enumeration of murders and heinous offences committed in the State during the last five years and the manner in which they have remained undetected or lightly treated will convince a casual observer of the insecurity of life which prevails in the State. With all the talk of the late Maharaja the "depressed" classes and the untouchables have been in a most miserable plight. A bare recital of the number of schools, the number of pupils and the ratio of this to the population of the Depressed Classes will convince any one that the lip sympathy of the Maharaja was merely an eye-wash and was intended to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the bureaucracy. This catalogue of grievances narrated above will supply a full fledged programme of reform and reorganisation for any earnest administrator to carry through during his tenure of office and even if he accomplishes this he will be deemed to have established good Government in the State. Over and above this lies the uphill work of establishing a constitutional Government in the State by associating the people with the administration, by creating a representative assembly, by fostering liberty of speech, by allowing discussion of administrative measures and possibly the criticism of the budget. Will Mr. Lathe try to place this high ideal before his eyes and make an honest beginning however humble in this direction? Because not failure but low aim is crime. Will R. B. Lathe recognize this and follow this precept in his conduct during the tenure of this great office which he is called upon to fill?

APPEAL IN ALIPORE MURDER CASE.

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Mr. Justice Greaves delivered judgment this morning confirming the sentence of death passed on the Alipore Claudhury an accused in the Alipore jail murder case. He was tried with nine other Dakshinwar bomb case prisoners on a charge of murdering Rai Bahadur Bhupendro Chatterjee, Special Superintendent of Intelligence Branch, within the jail compound on the afternoon of May 25th. He was convicted by the Special Tribunal and sentenced to death. On appeal Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukherjee affirmed the conviction but differed as to sentence. Mr. Justice Rankin upholding the sentence of death while Mr. Justice Mukherjee was in favour of commuting it to one of transportation for life. On account of the difference of opinion the case was referred to Mr. Justice Greaves who agreeing with the view of Mr. Justice Rankin confirmed the sentence of death.—A.P.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

POONA CITY, Aug. 21.

A public meeting attended by a very large number of cricket loving public of Poona was held yesterday evening on the grounds of the Deccan Gymkhana under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. Resolutions protesting against the entertainment tax levied on admission tickets to the quadrangular cricket matches to be played in Poona on September, condemning the abnormal increase in the rent for plots charged by the Poona Gymkhana Club, requesting the Gymkhana authorities to reserve as usual an enclosure for school-going students and appointing an influential committee to wait upon the Governor of Bombay to get the grievances redressed were unanimously adopted.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6)

the utmost integrity. (A voice: Only Saklatvala and Lansbury.)

"I have much pleasure in including Mr. Saklatvala," said Commander Marsden. "He is the only Communist I have met who is sincere." (Applause.) "Now stand by. We have Mr. Bafwain." (Applause.)

He ruled out Mr. Cook because he had said "Adopt the great scientific method of the irritation strike. Continue to make collieries unremunerative." Mr. Cook was not seeking a solution.

RUSSIA FALLS FROM GRACE.

Russia had fallen back to some extent because of the cruelty of the nations round her. If European nations had travelled along Communist lines Russia would never have fallen back. A shopkeeper in Russia was now allowed to make a profit and control his money but he could not control his hour. Increasing miners' hours would not sell coal, for other countries would increase the working hours of their miners. A better solution would be to induce other nations to reduce their miners' hours to seven a day.

Commander Marsden rejoined that Russia was one of the self-sufficient countries of the world. She could produce everything required within her own borders, yet on Mr. Saklatvala's admission, under Communism she required the help of capitalist countries. Mr. C. Wheeler asked Mr. Saklatvala whether it was a fact that Russian miners were paid £2 6s. and £5 4s. a month and worked ten hours a day.

Mr. Saklatvala replied that the regulation hours at the coal face in Russia were six. Miners received the same remuneration as other work-people or anyone else. Owing to the way Russia was being strangled every one had to do with less than people had in Great Britain. Whatever wealth was produced in Russian coal mines was honestly divided among the workmen.—(South-Western Star.)

BRITISH COAL DISPUTE

MR. SAKLATVALA'S SOLUTION

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MINERS

Mr. Saklatvala and Commander Marsden, North Battersea's Parliamentary representative and the Conservative prospective candidate for the representation, debated in mail week at Battersea Lower Town Hall, the mining dispute, and each put forward his solution of the troubles of the industry. Mr. Saklatvala mentioned that he had three brothers-in-law who were miners. He devoted 42 minutes of his opening address to speaking of the conditions and drawbacks of the miner's life and three minutes to the solution—Communism. Commander Marsden's efforts were directed to meeting Mr. Saklatvala's case. He was necessarily more disconnected in his remarks though he made a number of effective points. His solution was the elimination of Mr. Cook and that those mine owners and miners' leaders who desired a settlement should confer.

Mr. Saklatvala began by saying he never talked politics in terms of personalities. Anything a Conservative said was not necessarily untruthful and anything a Socialist said was not necessarily truthful. What ever was said regarding the coal mining industry was a waste of words if it disregarded the human element and the human rights of the miners. There was more wrong with the coal-mining industry than with any other key industry. Miners carried on a most unpleasant work. While coal was the foundation-stone of the whole life of the country it yielded the miners a most uncomfortable life and a life of perpetual want. In that was grounded the miners' psychology. It was not artificial political fury but something deep-rooted in the heart which was at the bottom of the miners' unrest. He sympathised with the miners because of the hardships of their life and not because he wanted to make them political tools. If coal was the life and soul of the nation's prosperity the miners ought to be as jealously guarded by the nation that it was not possible for their industry to become an un-economic problem. The workers in the mines ought to be given a clean and happy life. The coal-mining problem ought never have been permitted to lapse into a condition in which it became uneconomic to feed the miners. Between 1919 and 1926 coal owners and bankers had put seventy to eighty millions more capital in the mines.

CAPITALISTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

They had no right to put a pound more in unless it was for the benefit of the industry and we had a right to demand that the capitalists should bear the penalty themselves and not place the burden on human beings. (Applause.) Coal was the one great raw product of Great Britain and it was plain that if the price of coal went down it would break the back of the British nation quicker than the back of any other. The start of the ruin of the coal mining industry was the exploitation of South Africa and Indian mines by British capitalists. The price of European coal was adjusted to compete with Indian, African, and Chinese coal obtained by 'coolie' labour. His solution of the problem was a Communist one. If people who had invested money in coal had received it back in dividends he would say, "Now forget all about it and do some honest work." If they had not received it back he would want to know by whose stupidity they had lost it and if it was the nation's stupidity he would let the nation bear the loss. He would then say the coal of the British Empire was the property of the Empire. He summed up the problem as a problem of Empire coal. His hope was in the International Federation of Miners with Mr. Frank Hargreaves out of it. He would say to the miners of Europe, "Enter into an agreement to work on the same standard as English miners."

Mr. Saklatvala concluded by advising his hearers to spend their holiday in a mining village among the poorest miners and then "blame them if you can."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Commander Marsden referred to Mr. Saklatvala's address as an eloquent one and said Mr. Saklatvala had put forward many points of view he (the speaker) had not before thought of. If Mr. Saklatvala's solution could be put into operation everywhere it might be a possible one but there were other nations, including the United States, who would have something to say. The difficulty in arriving at a settlement of the dispute was bad leadership on both sides. Miners, no doubt, had a hard and strenuous life but if Mr. Saklatvala could make his hearers groan about the miner's life he (the speaker) could make them cry about the hardships of the life of a sailor, in which the average of casualties was practically the same. Casualties among tug and lightermen were greater than in any other industries. Under Communism we should still have to sell coal in competition with people who worked longer hours than our miners. He thought our miners ought to work five hours longer a week. An agricultural labourer worked many more hours than a miner for about a third of the pay.

LOST MONEY.

He (the commander) invested some money in coal mining and lost it. (A voice: Serve you right.) It all went in the first charge on industry, wages. Those capitalists referred to by Mr. Saklatvala who invested seventy millions in mines gave employment to men who would otherwise have been without it. Why they should be screamed at for doing it he did not understand. Every step Russia had made towards prosperity had been by going back to capitalist ideas of private ownership. Coming to the question of a solution of the problem the Commander said he did not think there was any direct one. In Parliament there were people of

(Continued in Col. 5)

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BENGAL HINDU SUDHI SABHA

INAUGURATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A Bengal Hindu Sudhi Sabha was inaugurated this evening at a largely attended meeting of Hindu citizens, held at the Arya Samaj. Mr. A. C. Banerjee presided. Prof. J. L. Banerjee urged every Hindu to accept the principle of the Sudhi movement—every Hindu should either face death or accept Sudhi. If Hindus remained weak, said Prof. Banerjee, Hindu-Muslim unity was impossible. If they wanted to keep the Hindu society intact, they must accept the principles of Sudhi, which were (1) to make "untouchables" touchable, (2) convert people of other faiths, (3) bring back those who had been taken out of the Hindu society. A strong committee was formed at the meeting to undertake the work of the Sabha.—Free Press.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

LIFE IN SLUMS.

USE AND VALUE OF THE LEISURE HOUR.

Principal L. P. Jacks, speaking recently at a social and educational settlement, situated in an over-crowded quarter of London, made some apt remarks on the value and use of leisure. The man, or woman, he said, who went to his or her daily work with a few verses of beautiful poetry ringing in his brain, with the strains of some beautiful music lingering in his mind, with some noble example he had heard of in his memory, and with the fragrance of some great ideal floating in his consciousness would avoid many of the errors in spending his leisure time which others were only too liable to make. Recent years have seen much progress in the proper use of leisure, largely owing to the work of voluntary agencies.

At one settlement, in the slum area of a great English city several methods have recently been adopted for improving the quality of the human material of the neighbourhood through organized leisure and occupations. One of the most effective ways of doing this has been found to be through the art of the drama. Not the old-fashioned "amateur theatricals" in which jealousy and selfishness often ran rife and every man played for his own personal triumph, but the community theatre, in which co-operation and equality of function are the keynotes.

VALUE OF THE DRAMA.

At this particular settlement a players' club has been founded; its members children and grown people among its members, and has made a special point of working with older and younger together. It has produced a splendid spirit of loyalty and keenness among the members, who give unstintingly of their leisure hours and their enthusiasm. The members give Christmas mystery plays to crowded audiences from its neighbourhood, who respond instantly to the dignity and beauty of their representations and fling themselves into the spontaneous spirit of special festivals.

A point that is stressed by this club is the co-operation of the audience. In small halls and where there is real enthusiasm among the players and where imagination is asked for from the audience, the drama becomes a simple human thing with a close touch between audience and performers that can never be reached in big theatres. The audience are no longer merely paying to see a "show", but they are themselves a real part of the play, and the neighbourhood which harbours such a group of players grows to be proud of their association with them.

REAL CO-OPERATION.

Needless to say, a club that believes in co-operation with its audience practices also co-operation among the members who take part. The director avoids the temptation of using only the most gifted. He alternates plays with large and small casts, giving the advanced players the chance to push ahead together, and everyone else their

opportunity in a play with much "crowd" action. The value of the drama lies in the fact that it is, in a sense, not a single art, but a combination of many, and so gives opportunity for the happy employment of leisure. There is the study of great literature, the art of right and beautiful speech, and the study of motion and gesture, of pictorial groupings and rhythm, music and song, the design and making of dresses, scenes and properties, all calling for the use of the special gifts of individuals.

HANDICRAFTS.

The handicraft side of the settlement's activities was set going as the result of the Handicrafts Exhibition, when between 200 and 300 people of the neighbourhood were roused into enthusiasm for this form of occupation. This number consists of mothers, factory workers, children, and other folk representative of the inhabitants of the city. The desire for creative activity has overcome all obstacles: lack of tools and facilities, cramped space, the problem of numbers and the utter ignorance of every fundamental qualification for crafts-manship have proved no bar.

The comparison between these people and their work and the pupils in the orthodox handicrafts classes is an interesting one. Although the teachers and private pupils in the official classes produce more original and striking work, yet they are not natural, and require far more encouragement and supervision than the mothers and the more able factory girls, who all their lives have been familiar with the use of various trade tools and implements, and who possess, in addition, a native resourcefulness. The crafts that have been attempted are leather work, light metal work, glove making, stencilling, gesso work, bookbinding and the artistic use of waste material.

In other directions, too, the leisure of the people has been enriched. The use of the gramophone, for example, in the musical evenings, with explanations of the best records, has strengthened the love for music. The settlement is providing, in fact, a constructive and creative alternate to the streets and the drink saloons for the development of personality in leisure time. "The Christian Science Monitor."

WAR AGAINST WAR.

The anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War is again approaching, and once more memory will turn to the millions of dead who were sacrificed, to the millions who were crippled, and to all the misery which directly or indirectly the war has brought upon mankind.

When the great slaughter was brought to an end, the general opinion was that this would be the very last war, that War had killed War, and that the nations would never again permit such horrors. Is this

so certain? The memory of the past is being slowly effaced; but a false sense of security can only be a danger. Expressions which would have been impossible immediately after the War are now once more heard: there is, it is true, "talk" of disarmament, but in the meantime there are ever more and greater preparations for war. There is perpetual talk of new inventions which would tend to add a thousand-fold to the horrors of war.

The organised workers, who have always been resolutely opposed to war and militarism, must not cease to wage their fight against those scourges of humanity. When the day once more comes round which twelve years ago saw the outbreak of war, the workers must once more reiterate their stern resolution to do all in their power to save the nations from being once more exposed to the intolerable agonies of war.—(I. F. T. U.)

LABOUR DISPUTES IN CHINA.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

According to a communication recently published in the "Industrial and Labour Information", (issued by the International Labour Office), the Chinese Government has introduced a Bill with the object of regulating the formation, procedure and operation of trade unions. The Bill contains the following provisions regarding conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

In the event of disputes between the members of a trade union and the employers, the local authorities may, at the request of the authorities, institute an enquiry into the question and organise a system of arbitration.

They may also according to circumstances ordain that arbitrators should be chosen with their own approval, half by the trade union and half by the employers, to decide on the question, with the assistance of an equal number of technical advisers chosen by the authorities. If the dispute breaks out in a public department, it must in the first instance be submitted to the good offices of the authority concerned. The authorities will also take part in arbitration proceedings subject to the approval of the competent higher authority.

If the awards or decisions of arbitrators are not carried out, the local authorities may, by administrative measures, cause them to be carried out. During the time that the enquiry or arbitration is in progress, both lock-outs and strikes are forbidden.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

It appears from a recent number of "Industrial and Labour Information", the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, that the National Industrial Council of the Building Industry, at its third meeting held in Pretoria at the beginning of April, decided to institute an annual holiday period of 14 days, during which all work will be stopped except essential services, the time at which the holiday will be observed to

be settled by the various local committees to meet the requirements of each centre.

PORT TRUST DOCK STAFF

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION.

Writing on behalf of the Union of members of the above staff Mr. Jhabvala complains that some of the petty officials of the Docks have now begun the process of victimisation of those who join the Union, and are also persuading such people as belong to the Temporary staff to accept Compensation Allowance against the resolution of the Union on the promise of giving them permanent jobs against those who are staunch adherents to the cause of the Union. Again, those who are taking an active interest in the organization of the workers are now and then shifted from their places and also made to do low work as if joining the men's lawfully constituted organization was a crime on the part of those workers. Mr. Jhabvala has addressed his complaint to the Chairman and it is hoped it will be given immediate attention to.

LABOUR ORGANISATION AND GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the threat that some petty officials have been giving to the members of the Government Departments who are organizing themselves into a strong Union, Mr. Jhabvala had maintained the right of the men to form unions and had communicated with the Collector of Bombay to circulate the authorities not to offer such threats, but the Collector now says that he cannot issue the orders and that Mr. Jhabvala must protect the interest of the Union. It is painful to note that Mr. Jhabvala, that in the initial stage Government are unprepared to extend any help to its own employees.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

want, they would not commit the folly of changing their masters. It is not only the defect of the worker, but it is also that of the master that brings about this change. The labourers go elsewhere for "better" prospects. That means the treatment of the capitalists in the like manner be blamed for not being able to control and command their workers.

OTHER MINOR POINTS.

Irregularity cannot be driven out at a stroke of a pen. It is a habit and must be encountered by a corresponding opposite habit. By winning the hearts of the workers by looking to their good and keeping them pleased, the capitalist would gain much. No expenses of money are required for this. Simply good feelings of the heart which cost nothing, would achieve this end. Workers may well be compared to cows. Reek her properly and she will in return yield ample milk. It is no use labouring at the under without giving the cow sufficient food. So longer the cow lives, the better for all. So instead of looking to the restricted present, it is safer and better too, to extend the vision to the future and thus allowing the workers to live, the capitalists also would be able to lead a happy life.

INDIAN LABOUR.

II.—PRESENT PROBLEMS.

(By SAGITTARIUS.)

Having marked the characteristics of the Indian Labour in a previous issue of "The Chronicle" I shall now deal with the problems which are prominent in the Labour World. The first of them is:—

THE CONTROL OF LABOUR.

As has been observed on many an occasion of the strikes, that laymen—pleaders, political leaders or others not connected with labourers—handle the mass of uneducated workers. In fact labourers ought to choose some one from amongst themselves to lead them. There is none ready for the work and so outsiders are selected and placed at the head. Very likely, it may happen and it did actually so in past, that the so-called labour leaders too would lose their hold of the working classes. Unless, workers lead themselves, such refusal to obey the leaders would creep in. The officers who are supervising the labourers, do not like to mix with this class. They would, if they cared to, be led their followers in the best way. The play is that the officers—who are no better than the workers,—and it pleasing to side with the opposing force—the Capitalist. Thus among the serving classes, labourers are left to themselves. A labour organiser or a manager, if he wins the hearts of the workers under him, would surely prove a real labour leader. Political or other leaders would best try and induce the labourers and their officers to follow this path.

SKILL AND TRAINING.

The Indian labourers are not trained to do any work in the modern factories. It would be expecting ready-made cloth from the cotton-plant to expect Indians at this stage to be completely trained up. Improved machinery and its application are yet a novel beginning in this country and the labourers, therefore, cannot be expected to be in preparation to handle them. Are not the capitalists too untrained in the management of joint stock concerns? They are certainly not born with that knowledge and experience. So also is the case of Indian workers. Besides, what regular arrangement is made for their training? They are simply forced to work and thus left to gather what little they can by way of practical work. Experience is their only teacher. Under these circumstances, how are they to acquire skill? Regular courses and classes must be held by those factory owners who want trained workers. The management or manufacturing work does not cease with the actual visible work. A continuous training has to be imparted to keep up the requirements. It seems a loss at first sight, but it is better to suffer this little loss than to allow the "coolies" to acquire knowledge by experience.

WAGES AND WELFARE WORK.

The main point of difference between these two living factors in production is centred round the question of wages. The unequal distribution of wealth causes uneasiness in the workers' minds. Wages must be determined in proportion to the market value of the good grains and other requirements, al-

though demand and supply serve to regulate the rate. Similarly the interest for the capital invested and for the risk undergone, must be subject to a market standard. Capitalists are not entitled to a high percentage of dividends—only because they wish to have it. The service which either capital or labour offers in the production or manufacture of a certain article is paid in the form of price of it. The share of the labourers in this amount has already been fixed by way of wages and the "rest" goes to capitalists' pockets. The profits to be derived ought to be rated or proportioned before fixing the price. Otherwise the general consumer would be taxed to fill the coffers of the rich capitalist. The policy of Henry Ford, the famous American capitalist, who has made an enviable fortune is worth bringing into practice. He fixes a certain return on the capital engaged and on an occasion he has actually returned the excess of profits to his customers! At the same time he pays handsome wages to his workers. When capital and labour are equally important in the production of wealth, it follows, that they should claim equal benefits. So the attitude of exulting as "much" as possible from the worker by paying him as "little" as possible should be avoided.

WELFARE WORK.

Regarding the welfare work, it will be seen that workers are very poorly placed and theirs is a wretched lot. Apart from the relations of an employee and the employer, the capitalists ought to look to the workers' needs out of sympathy for humanity. Their duty does not cease with payments being regularly made. The workers must feel that the manager is our natural leader, is quite one of us and we must all try and work for a common good of us all. This feeling is singularly and conspicuously absent nowadays. On the contrary, antagonistic feelings take the place. It is not possible to erect a sound building of a big nation, big as India undoubtedly is, on such defective foundations.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

Most of the labour troubles can be avoided—can be prevented. What always happens is this: The real master—the owner—never cares to visit the workers—much less would he condescend to listen to their grievances. Appreciation of merits and good services rendered has become very rare and that has killed the spirit of sincere work. The highest authority would therefore do well to visit the workers at least once a week, and by freely conversing with them many of the strikes and ill-feelings of the works would be nipped in the bud. Rewards for really good services, encourage the workers and they work more sincerely.

UNSTEADY NATURE.

The workers are often blamed for this defect. But a sane man would see the folly in this. The employer well deserves his share in the unsteady nature of his employees. If there is no defect in his way of treatment or if the workers get what they

(Continued in column 4)

NEAR EAST.

NEWS FROM ARABIC & TURKISH PAPERS.

A Baghdad official communique states that the total number of pilgrims in Mecca this year was 5,55,976.

Ex-King Husain is very ill in Cyprus. He is said to have donated ten thousand pounds for churches and mosques.

The Angora Government has decided to disqualify those persons for the post of consuls and ambassadors who have married foreign women.

The "Fatah Arah" is informed that the present King of Persia has decided to proceed to Europe and will take the route through Baghdad and Beirut.

SYRIANS' APPEAL FOR AID.

The Relief Committee of Syrian Sufferers has issued an appeal to the Arabs specially and to the Eastern nations generally for speedy aid to the twelve thousand sufferers who have been getting support from the Committee, but the Committee's financial condition is now too bad to prolong this aid.

The "Albalaigh" is informed that a congress of those leaders who are against France will be held at some place in that part of the country where French influence is totally lost. It is expected that those Syrian leaders will also join the Congress who are now in Egypt.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

MEMBERS POURING IN.

DELHI, Aug. 23.

The following gentlemen have consented to join the Indian National Union on the basis of the Azad-Nehru manifesto:—

Drs. Ansari, A.C. Sen; J.K. Sen; Kidarnath Singh and Said Ahmed and Messrs. Abul Hasan Sheikh Mohamed Taqi, Ramkishore Tarachand, Bakhshwar Nath, Asaf Ali, Said Ansari, Said Jaffi, Ashan-ul-Haq, Rash Behari Sen; G.N. Chowdhri, Lalas Jain Chaitar, Beharilal Bishambar Dayal, Tikan Chand, Gulzaril Gokal Chand, Mohanlal Shankerilal Bishambar Dayal, Maulana Asif Hasan, Abdulhadi Khan, Sardar Nanak Singh, Pt. Janna Prashad, Chowdhri Raghbir Narain Singh, Pt. Pearylal Sharnabux, Gopi Nath Sinha, A.P.

SIR MANEKJI DADABHOY ANSWERED.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On August 14, the Press published an interview given by the great Sir Manekji Dadabhai, the chosen champion knight of the Government in the Council of State, for the currency battle royal, which will be very shortly fought on the heights of Simla. While it is not my intention to fight the currency battle of the Government, in his own sanctum, or in the press, over all the issues raised by the problem of the "exchange-ratio," I shall deem it a favour if you will extend the hospitality of your columns, to the following reply to some of the points raised by him.

After sitting on the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Sir Manekji is certainly entitled to assume an air of importance and declare that those who had the misfortune to differ from him "had not the same opportunity of studying the subject and pronouncing opinions" after "the most careful and exhaustive enquiry." But Sir Manekji does not explain why the same opportunities and the same studies did not convince his colleague, Sir Parshotamdas Thakurdas, who happened to be the only member of the Currency Commission who had unanimous support from the Indian (as distinct from Anglo-Indian) press and public.

"Sir Manekji was not prepared to concede..... that agricultural interests would suffer by the adoption of the 18 pence ratio." In his minute of dissent Sir Parshotamdas Thakurdas has shown that while only two years back the rupee was at 16 pence gold, by starving the country of her natural currency requirements, by sticking to the fictitious ratio of two shillings on the Statute Book, and by making up their minds to work up to a ratio of 18 pence, the Government of India under the tutelage of the Secretary of State brought up the exchange ratio to the present level, thus inflicting a burden of 12½ per cent. on the Indian growers and granting a bounty of 12½ per cent. to the foreign manufacturers. Agricultural indebtedness is known to be a chronic and age-old evil in India. By appreciating the value of the monetary standard, as attained by raising the Rupee from 16 pence to 18 pence gold, Government have added 12½ per cent. to the agricultural indebtedness which is estimated at a figure of Rs. 500 crores. And yet Sir Manekji cannot concede that the Agricultural interests would suffer by the forced appreciation of the Rupee!

Sir Manekji considers it perversity to ask for the pre-war ratio. Will he name a single country in the world which having

attained the pre-war ratio, has screwed it up deliberately to a high level, and then tried to stabilise it at that level? When Indian exchange attained 1¼ gold, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Indian Press asked the Government of India to remove the fictitious two shillings ratio from the Statute Book, and replace it with 1¼. The opportunity was deliberately lost, and nobody (in high Government circles and their "johukums") thought of the dislocation to trade and industry which ensued by the process of appreciation of the Rupee caused by the deliberate absence of any provision for the inflow of gold in the Indian Currency system, for legitimate currency purposes. And now when 1/6 is reached the argument is trotted out of dislocation of trade and industry, and the finances of the Government of India.

It is hardly true to say that prices, wages etc. have adjusted themselves to the new ratio. In his able Minute of Dissent Sir Parshotamdas Thakurdas has shown that adjustment of the former has been very fractional, and of the latter, none at all. It is not necessary to enter here into the controversy arising from this point, beyond saying that there is no reason to doubt the conclusions of the Minute of Dissent in this regard, inasmuch as the same has been based on authoritative and official sources, and have been strongly upheld by Indian public opinion—Yours, etc.

Bombay, August 16.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A meeting was held on Sunday, the 25th ultimo of some Catholic of the Diocese of Damann, to protest against the influences that are at work to bring about the dismemberment of the Diocese of Damann. The meeting is said to have been attended by most of the prominent Catholics of the Diocese of Damann. But besides the names of Dr. Cajetan Fernandes M.D., an ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Mr. A. I. Callico, A.M.C.E., the architect of the Gloria Church at Byculla, no other names of the prominent Catholics, lay and clerical, appear in the report from which one could form some idea of the composition and the worth of the meeting. Nor do the resolutions, if any, passed at the meeting, appear. If any conclusion safely be drawn from the

words uttered by the Chairman, it could not be other than that the meeting was aimed not only at the retention of the Diocese of Damann as it exists at present, but also at the doing away with the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay, the consequent removal of the Most Rev. Dr. Goodier, and the absorption of the present archdiocese of Bombay into the present Diocese of Damann. It is no doubt a very bold bid, and perhaps the meeting was hope to succeed by representing themselves as those whose words and decisions must override the judgments, orders etc. of the Vatican and Downing Street, as their gallant Major patronized in his inimitable style not uncommon with Padroadors. He goes on:—"I say emphatically that the majority of us, the best of us, the most responsible of us, desire that that jurisdiction (one jurisdiction instead of two as now, the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay and the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damann) should be one that we have, namely, that of the Bishop of Damann."

The East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein have made it clear beyond all possibility of doubt that they desire to be ruled up by a British prelate. The Karvars and Goans may have the Padroadors and Portuguese and Goan prelates if they love them, but why they should force it on the East-Indian community, passes one's comprehension. But these Karvars and Goans go further, if we may judge from the words of the gallant Major, and desire that all Catholics should be under the Padroadors, English, Scotch, Irish etc. who are now under the Archbishop of Bombay—Yours, etc.

JUST ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Doctor O. Mathu, the tuberculosis specialist arrived in Karachi on the 21st instant from Simla for the purpose of advising the Karachi Municipality on tuberculosis and sanatoriums. He will address a special meeting of the Sind Medical Union on Tuesday.

The bridge between Chindwara and Linga on the Chindwara-Nagpur section has been seriously damaged by flood caused by heavy rain. The transhipment of passengers is not possible at present and it is expected that through running will be resumed in a few days.—A. P.

Doctor C. Muthu, the tuberculosis specialist, arrived in Karachi on the 21st instant from Simla for the purpose of advising the Karachi Municipality on tuberculosis and sanatoriums. He will address a special meeting of the Sind Medical Union on Tuesday.—A. P.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROSECUTION.

DR. MOONJEE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Dr. E. S. Moonjee interviewed by a representative of the Free Press said:—

It is with mixed feelings of great disappointment and some relief that I have received the news of the withdrawal of the prosecution against me in connection with my wilful and deliberate disobedience of what I honestly consider an unjust and unwarranted order under Section 144, I. P. C. I am greatly disappointed because this opportunity and welcome prosecution was furnishing me with an occasion for eventually securing a judicial pronouncement on my speeches and activities in connection with the Hindu movement of Sanghathan and Shuddhi and the Hindu-Muslim communal fightings. I sincerely believe that I have been all along a staunch Congressman and Nationalist, above communal sentiments of the kind which lead to communal aggression and head-breaking. I am, by temperament, one of those who regard prosecution for sedition under Section 124-A, I. P. C., as inevitable in the discharge of their duties towards their Motherland, as a demonstrable qualification of their patriotism, but who at the same time quiver at and shrink from prosecutions involving allegations of incitement of communal hatred and disaffection as they regard such prosecutions as shameful reflections on their nationalism. From this point of view I do not at all feel happy at having been deprived of this most desirable opportunity. On the other hand, it is quite natural if I feel some relief at being free, involved as I am in this most painful internecine controversy in the Congress Camp; for I shall now have time to pay my undivided attention to the responsibilities undertaken. But this is of the nature of making a virtue out of necessity.—Free Press.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will be dissolved for general elections, about October 15th.

MEETINGS IN RAILWAY PREMISES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By this time readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are well aware that Mr. Mohanlal Patel and myself were dismissed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway General Traffic Manager for holding or attending a meeting on Railway premises, under the pretext of disobeying the Agent's orders. The Agent has been good enough to remain silent and not interfere with the decision of Mr. Robinson.

What has happened since then? Several such meetings were held in the Railway premises. One meeting at Abu Road was addressed by Shriyut Kothari in the Railway Institute under the presidency of one local district officer. The other day a meeting was addressed by the Travelling Secretary of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association in the Railway Institute at Gangapur city under the presidency of Mr. Jucker, D.L.O. To-day a meeting was held in the Indian Railway Institute, Lulsar, under the presidency of Dr. Kanga, Medical Officer, Bulsar, where Prof. Karve of Poona was invited to address the gathering.

Now is there any doubt that meetings prohibited under the Agent's orders are meetings of purely political nature? It is a good sign of the times that the Railway authorities have seen before it was too late that the interpretation of the Railway Board's orders of prohibiting meetings in Railway premises made by Mr. Robinson was wrong. It is not understood what reasons are there for Sir Ernest Jackson to withhold these dismissals in face of these facts. It is however hoped that he will reconsider the matter and repair the wrong done by Mr. Robinson before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

CHHOTUBHAI B. DESAI.

Bulsar, Aug. 12.

The appeal arising out of the libel suit for damages lodged by the "Daroga" of the Lahore Central Jail against the proprietor and printer of the newspaper "Pardesi Khalsa" has been disposed of by the Lahore High Court, which has reversed the judgment of the trial court dismissing the suit and given a decree for Rs. 2,000 in favour of the plaintiff.—A.P.

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BOMBAY & THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the test matches in England are over, the Australian team will be returning home (Australia). It is a recognised fact that a large portion of the Indian intelligentsia have been taking keen interest in this Britain's national game, and the fact that the M. C. C. has already arranged an itinerary for its players in India during the coming winter is a proof positive of the same. The Australian team on its way to England halted at Colombo and played against a Ceylon team. I would suggest the leading cricketers and clubs to make some arrangement with the Australian team to halt at Bombay and play at least a couple of matches with Bombay's selected teams. Such an arrangement will provide a very interesting occasion for the enthusiasm of Bombay's cricket-mad population, which it will otherwise have missed since the Quadrangular matches are going to be played this year at Poona. Moreover, it will give our cricketers a chance to gauge their own strength in comparison with some of the best cricketers of the world. I am sure Bombay will not miss this opportunity. The only thing required is to arrange for about a week's halt of the Australian team in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

J. G. MEHTA.

Ghatkoper, Aug. 20.

STUDENTS & MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In "The Times of India" on Friday, 13th August, a correspondent who is obviously, by not a student writing on the subject of "Compulsory Military Training" states that the majority of students are averse to military training. As a support to his argument he proceeds to quote Principal Hamill of Elphinstone College. The correspondent asserts that recently Principal Hamill spoke of the meagre response to the U.T.C. Out of some 6,000 to 7,000 odd students there were hardly some 500 U.T.C. men. From it Principal Hamill is said to have concluded that the majority of students are not for military training. If a few enthusiasts want military training they can take it as the door is open to them. In the first place I do not believe that such a responsible person as Principal Hamill could have given utterances to such a remark. Secondly the door is not so open as the correspondent would like to believe. The fact is admissions for U.T.C. are limited. Had it not been for this restriction Colleges would have been flooded with U.T.C. men. That is why the College at Nasik had no platoon attached to it until recently and possibly even this year it is unprovided. Even with repeated applications the Sydenham College of Commerce was not able to obtain any platoon. From Poona the demand was so great that at least one College applied for permission to raise extra platoons. They had to go disappointed. Last year the same thing happened at a local College. There being no vacancies some of us approached the person in charge to have an additional platoon. He assured us that he would obtain another platoon if 40 more men came forth. Within 2 or 3 days we raised the required number, from the first year class, but only to get disappointed. "The number of U.T.C. was limited and they had no power to alter the arrangement" was the excuse put forward. As a student I have only to say this much that those who are not in touch with students should never take to represent their views. An average student is very keen about military training and notwithstanding the paucity of useful training there are always some recruits wistfully waiting to be enlisted in the U.T.C.—Yours, etc.

"ONE OF THE WAITING LIST."
CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

JAIL FOR KIDNAPPING.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 22. The Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, has pronounced judgment in the Rawalpindi kidnapping case, in which Illah, din and Gulab were charged under Sections 307, 306 and 394, Indian Penal Code. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to a total period of imprisonment of fourteen years each.

EDITOR WARNED.

The District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, summoned yesterday the editor of the "Arya Vim" in connection with the publication of an article regarding the alleged prohibition of Arya Samaj Kirtans in the Punjab, which was alleged to tend to inflame the feelings of Arya Samajists and warned him of the consequences of writing such articles in the future.—A. P.

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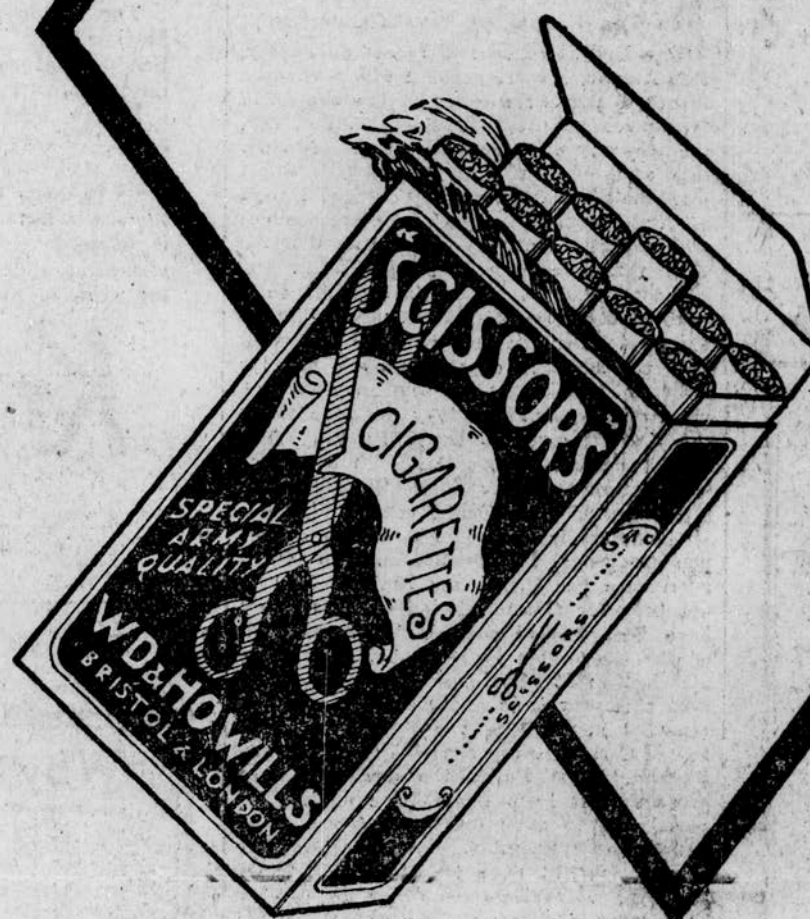
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